

PEOPLE
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DIFFERENCE

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
New York, Rome, Tokyo.

Herald Tribune

No. 33,065 24/89

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1989

ESTABLISHED 1887

A Swing to the Left Is Forecast In New European Parliament

Voting Is a Barometer of Political Balance in 12 Nations

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The largest electorate in the Western world — more than 100 million voters in a dozen countries — is about to choose the members of one of the world's least celebrated and least powerful legislatures, the European Parliament.

The voting, which begins Thursday in Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Spain and the Netherlands, and concludes on Sunday, is primarily a barometer of the political balance in the individual countries and only secondarily a policy mandate for the increasingly significant European Community.

Forecasters are for a swing to the left, with socialists and environmentalists making gains and perhaps replacing the conservative coalition that has held a shaky majority for the last five years. The left looks for more seats in the four largest countries, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, while conservative gains are likely only in Greece and perhaps Spain.

Special attention has focused on the scope of increased support for the environmentalist "Greens," who hold 20 seats at present and have run an aggressive campaign across Europe. They champion the EC's growing role in setting environmental standards, a cause which polling suggests has crossed national boundaries.

The immediate consequences of a shift to the left would be as limited as the authority of the parliament in Strasbourg. The 518-member assembly is often dismissed as a debating society, but it has gained some influence through its ability to suggest amendments to measures proposed by the EC Commission in Brussels, the community's executive body, and ultimately approved by the Council of Ministers, the political heads of the member states.

A loose coalition of center-right parties holds at most a 25-seat margin in Strasbourg. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain warned her supporters on Wednesday that with little party discipline in the parliament, "Lose eight seats and you lose the majority."

Should that happen, some analysts foresee the new parliament perhaps pressing social-policy initiatives that could impede the EC from completing its top priority task of creating a single economic market stretching from Shannon to Salonika after 1992.

Unquestionably, a socialist majority would create new arguments for Mrs. Thatcher to use in delaying Britain's agreement to join the continental nations in the next step toward that single market, the European Monetary System.

The European voting coincides with national elections in Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece is battling to overcome personal scandals and remain in power. In Ireland, Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey, who heads a minority government, called the election in the

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About 200 Chinese applicants lining up at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing on Wednesday after the embassy's visa section reopened.

Beijing Expels 2 Reporters

U.S., in Protest, Denies Americans Distorted Facts

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — In a move likely to add new strains to its relationship with the United States, China on Wednesday ordered the expulsion of two American reporters, including one from the Voice of America.

The government accused the two reporters, Alan W. Pessin of the Voice of America and John E. Pomfret of The Associated Press, of violating martial law regulations in Beijing.

China also issued its official history of the "shocking counter-revolutionary rebellion," as the democracy movement is now labeled, and announced new arrests of students and workers who had been leaders of the movement.

The expulsion order against the two reporters was interpreted as an extension of the government's campaign of criticism against the United States in the last few days. The campaign began after the Bush administration condemned the violent suppression of the democracy movement and then offered refuge to two dissidents, Fang Lizhi and his wife, Li Shuxian, in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

Because the Voice of America is an arm of the U.S. government, the expulsion of Mr. Pessin is particularly likely to affect relations between Beijing and Washington.

In Washington, the Bush administration protested the expulsion of the two reporters and said it viewed the matter with "great concern." The Associated Press reported. But the State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said the administration had no plans to take any reciprocal action against Chinese journalists in the United States.

[The White House press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, said the United States rejected accusations by China that the reporters were distorting facts, spreading rumors and inciting turmoil.]

The regulations that the two reporters are accused of violating effectively ban all news coverage about the democracy movement or about the enforcement of martial law, as well as almost all interviews.

The authorities have not, however, enforced the regulations strictly.

The government accused Mr. Pessin, 33, of violating the press restrictions by "conducting illegal press coverage after martial law was declared" and by "writing news stories to distort facts, spread rumors and incite and stir up turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion."

"I didn't do anything that other foreign journalists didn't do," Mr. Pessin said. "As with other foreign journalists, we made every effort to check facts and give balanced reporting."

The official Xinhua news agency charged Mr. Pomfret with "having frequent contacts with illegal organization leaders, passing on information to and providing shelter for them," while "obtaining state secrets through illegal means."

Louis D. Boccia, president and general manager of The Associated Press, said in a statement: "We deplore and have protested in the strongest terms to the Chinese government this unwarranted assault on fair and factual reporting."

Mr. Pessin was a logical candidate for expulsion if the Chinese wished to strike at the United States.

The Voice of America has been widely criticized by the Chinese authorities, apparently because it presents to a wide Chinese audience a version of the news that often does not accord with the official accounts.

Mr. Pomfret may have been a

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Chirac Raises Idea Of Freeing Terrorist

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

PARIS — Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has revived a heated debate over the price France agreed to pay for the release of its hostages from Lebanon by saying that the 20th anniversary of the French Revolution might be a good time to "consider the opportunity" of granting amnesty to a pro-Iranian terrorist jailed for life.

Mr. Chirac, whose conservative government negotiated the release of several French hostages before resigning last year, also raised serious concern when he mentioned

Gorbachev, on the Road, Keeps Inspiring Hope

Ecstatic West Germans Embrace Peacemaker Image

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

BONN — The first three days of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's visit to West Germany have at times had the antic feel that a tour by the Beatles once stirred — people have screamed, hoisted banners and thrust their children forward for a kiss from the Soviet president.

But the Gorbachev phenomenon is more a measure of real hope than passing ecstasy. The popularity of the Soviet leader is a potent blend of policy and personality, an ability to embody for various peoples their deepest aspirations and, simply, to connect.

As Mr. Gorbachev told the cheering crowds that welcomed him to Stuttgart on Wednesday, "This is more than just feelings. This is about the great changes that are taking place."

The enthusiasm for the Kremlin leader is important both as a symbol of the Soviet

Union's transformed status abroad, and as political insurance at home.

In Bonn, where the older generation has vivid memories of World War II and where people are acutely aware of West Germany's central position in geopolitics, Mr. Gorbachev represents the hope for tranquility among the superpowers and peace in Europe.

Asked why the Germans appear "completely charmed" by Mr. Gorbachev, Theodor Eschenburg, a political scientist at Tübingen University, said in a newspaper interview:

"In the end it boils down to our special fear of military confrontation. An understandable fear. We don't ever want to have war again, and Mikhail Gorbachev is the man who lifts this fear from us. The desire for security

among Germans plays an immense role in the current euphoria."

In Warsaw, where many Poles have long looked to Moscow with fear and loathing, Mr. Gorbachev represents the hope for self-determination.

And in Beijing, where Chinese students carried the Soviet leader's picture and called him a hero when he visited last month, Mr. Gorbachev represents the hope for political renewal under Communist rule.

In the Soviet Union, which is suffering from worsening economic problems and nationalist violence in the south, Mr. Gorbachev's impact abroad is a source of pride, a reassuring sense that the Soviet Union has lost its old bearish image on the world scene.

In a column in Bild Zeitung, the playwright Franz Xaver Kroetz compared the 1978 visit to Bonn by Leonid I. Brezhnev with Mr.

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Mr. Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, greeting well-wishers Wednesday while strolling through the marketplace in central Stuttgart.

Klosk

Gephhardt Wins House Post

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Democrats elected Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri as majority leader and William H. Gray as whip Wednesday as they sought to recover from the ethics turmoil that toppled two of their top three officials.

Mr. Gephardt, who failed to win the party's presidential nomination last year, defeated Ed Jenkins of Georgia, 181 to 76, in a secret ballot. Mr. Gray, of Pennsylvania, got 134 votes to 97 for David E. Bonior of Michigan and 50 for Beryl Anthony of Arkansas.

Bush Veto Sustained

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House failed Wednesday to override President George Bush's veto of legislation to raise the minimum wage. The vote was 247 to 178 to override, 34 votes shy of the two-thirds needed.

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Business/Finance

The merchandise trade surplus in Japan fell by 27 percent in May.

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Crossword

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Down Close

The Dollar in New York

Down 0.18

DM 2.034

Pound 1.5115

Yen 149.455

FF 6.892

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U.S. Sees Dollar Rise as Temporary

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Bush administration is unhappy with the rise of the dollar but thinks the increase is temporary and is disinclined to try hard to stop it, according to a U.S. Treasury official.

The official also said Tuesday that the Group of Seven industrial nations would probably not call a meeting of finance ministers and central bankers soon, as they sometimes have in the past when the dollar departed from the levels the countries desire.

"That could change, but I don't think so," he said. The finance ministers will be in Paris in mid-July for the group's conference of chiefs of state and could discuss the dollar there, he said.

The dollar rose in New York on Wednesday as traders speculated that the U.S. trade deficit for April, due to be reported on Thursday, would be lower than expected. Dealers said rumors circulated

that the April trade gap could be as low as \$4 billion, less than half the \$9.9 billion March level. The rumors helped to push the U.S. currency to a close of 2.0340 Deutsche marks in New York, up from 2.0170 DM a day earlier.

The comments by the Treasury official, who declined to speak for attribution, were the broadest made by the administration since the dollar's rise accelerated in May.

"The point is not to overreact too early to phenomena that really should be temporary," he said, noting that fundamental forces in the economy indicated that the dollar would weaken eventually.

"If it is true that our economy is slowing down in the second half, if it's true that there's no longer the same expectation of rising interest rates in the United States and maybe there's a bias on the downside, then why should the dollar strengthen indefinitely?"

He added, "Some people think

the strength of the dollar is a one-time phenomenon, that it's not a sustained situation. It could be two months, three months, two weeks, nobody knows."

The administration is irked by the rise of the dollar because it leads to a rise in the prices of goods that American industry exports and a decline in prices of foreign goods — undermining what the Group of Seven countries calls a worldwide "adjustment process" that includes reducing the large American trade deficit.

The Group of Seven includes the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Canada, and Italy.

Dealers said that market sentiment regarding the dollar remains very bullish and only the threat of further central bank intervention was preventing a more sustained rise.

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Prosecution Seems to Lose Its Grip on Palme Trial

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — The prosecution case against a 42-year-old Swede accused of murdering Prime Minister Olof Palme appears to be foundering badly in the trial that began last week.

Key prosecution witnesses have given testimony far more favorable to the defendant than anticipated and have altered their recollections in court from those recorded earlier by police interrogators.

On Wednesday, the prosecution suffered another setback when the widow of the prime minister, Lisbet Palme, failed to appear in court to give her scheduled testimony.

Her testimony is seen as pivotal to the prosecution's case. She is the only person to have identified the defendant, Carl Gustav Christner Pettersson.

Mrs. Palme previously told prosecutors that Mr. Pettersson watched her memory of the man she saw at a distance of five to seven meters (about 16 feet to 23 feet)

when she turned around after her husband was shot to death on the night of Feb. 28, 1986.

But according to the court documents, Mrs. Palme did not say specifically that the man she saw was the murderer.

Mrs. Palme, who was also grazed by a bullet fired by the assassin, made her identification by selecting Mr. Pettersson from a videotape of a police lineup. Mr. Pettersson's attorney was not present when she viewed the videotape, and at her request no recording was made of her questioning by Swedish state prosecutors.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Palme, 58, has made no public statements about the murder.

She failed to appear Wednesday after the court declined to accede to all her demands for special treatment. The court did agree to let her testify without the defendant present and to ban tape recordings, broadcasts and drawings of her court appearance. But it turned down her request to testify behind closed doors.

The presiding judge, Carl-Anton Spak, said that he expected Mrs. Palme to give her testimony later. No date has been scheduled.

In addition, there has been no word on whether Mrs. Palme is willing to testify at the trial under the modified conditions.

Her demand for a closed session came in a letter delivered to the court Tuesday in which she said: "Since Olof's death, deep pain has been and is still being inflicted upon me. Despite that, I would like to give my testimony in full."

Swedish lawyers said that Mrs. Palme's request for special conditions was unusual. They added that with the court's agreement to let her testify without Mr. Pettersson present, the value of her identification of him based only on the earlier viewing of a videotape would be much reduced.

Indeed, in a dissenting view, the second judge in the trial, Mikael Af Geijerstam, objected for this reason to the defendant being shut out of the courtroom. The trial,

which began on June 5, is being heard by two judges and six public jurors.

Unless Mrs. Palme comes forward and gives convincing testimony against the defendant, the prosecution stands little chance of a conviction, according to Swedish legal experts.

Hennning Sjostrom, a criminal defense lawyer, said: "She must come to the court, tell what she knows and confront this man. If not, they will have to let Pettersson go, surely."

In his testimony, Mr. Pettersson, whose criminal past includes a conviction for killing a man with a bayonet, said that on the night of the Palme murder he was buying amphetamines at an illegal gambling club in Stockholm.

He said he had spent most of the past decade "boozing on benches in streets and public squares, and at home, of course."

To keep up the drinking habit, Mr. Pettersson estimated that he stole more than

See SWEDEN, Page 7

Bush Is Urged to Change Stand on Mobile Missiles

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate and House armed services committees have urged the Bush administration to change the U.S. position on mobile missiles when the strategic arms talks resume next week.

The chairman, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia and Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, said that the administration should propose a ban on mobile missiles that carry more than one warhead.

Mobile missiles that carry a single warhead should be allowed, they said.

Mr. Nunn and Mr. Aspin, both Democrats, made their recommendations ahead of a National Security Council meeting scheduled for

Wednesday to consider new initiatives in cutting strategic arms.

Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, is reported to be sympathetic to the idea of banning mobile missiles with multiple warheads.

Richard R. Burt, President George Bush's choice to be strategic arms negotiator, also supports such a ban.

But other administration officials are critical of the move, which would bar the Soviet Union from putting 10-warhead SS-24 missiles on rail cars and would block the Pentagon from carrying out its plan to put 50 MX missiles with 10 warheads apiece on rail cars.

Mr. Nunn, whose advice is likely to be influential in an eventual Senate ratification debate over a new

strategic arms treaty, said that mobile missiles with multiple warheads should be banned for several reasons.

He said such a move would improve the chances of congressional approval of financing this year for the deployment of two new types of mobile missiles: MX missiles on rail cars and Midgetman single-warhead missiles that would be mounted on truck-like vehicles.

"Clearly, right now we do not have the votes to sustain the administration's two-missile package," Mr. Nunn said in a speech.

He argued that some members of Congress who oppose mobile MX missiles would support the plan if they thought it would be used as a bargaining chip to secure Soviet consent to a ban on such weapons.

Mr. Nunn also contended that a ban on mobile missiles with multiple warheads would make it easier to verify a strategic arms pact and would guard against the risk of Moscow's quickly exceeding treaty limits in a crisis.

But some officials took exception to Mr. Nunn's arguments. One Republican congressional staff member said that many members of Congress would be reluctant to spend money on the program to put MX missiles on rail cars if they thought the plan was simply a bargaining chip.

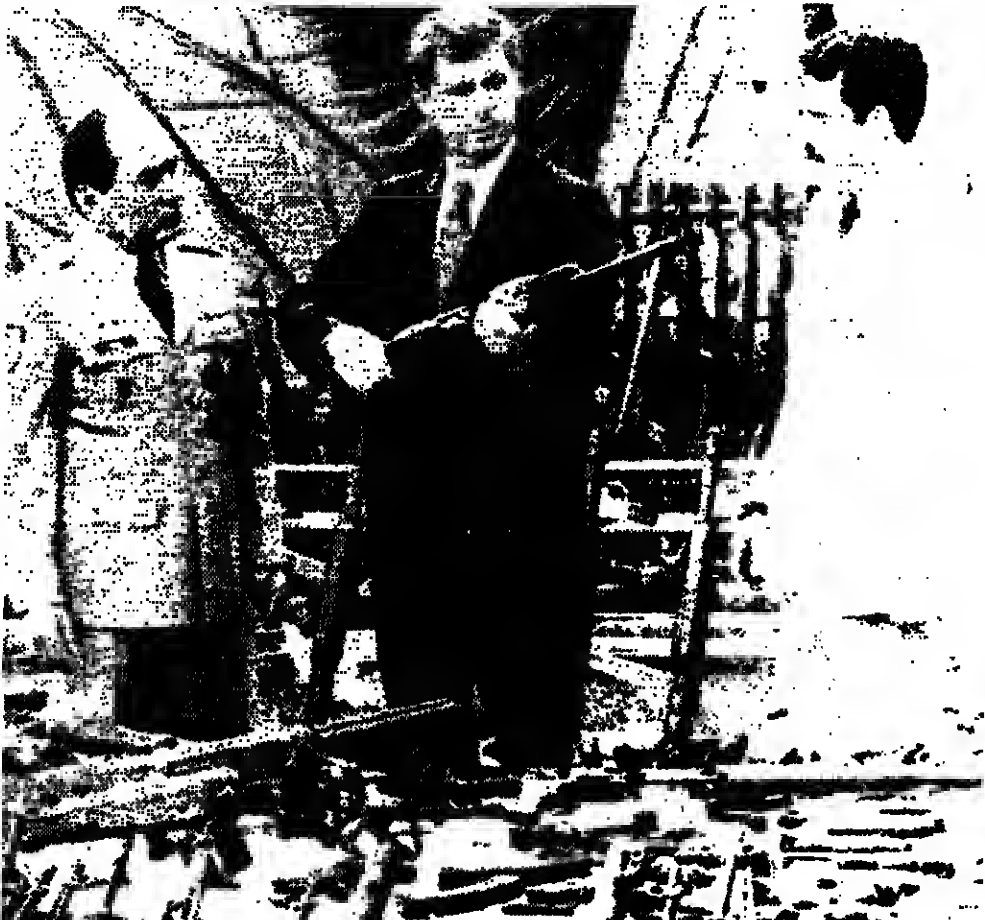
An administration official said that the proposal by Mr. Nunn, which would allow only single-warhead missiles, might complicate the prospects for Senate approval of a strategic arms agreement.

This official noted that the Sovi-

et Union had already fielded a force of single-warhead SS-25 missiles while the U.S. single-warhead Midgetman missiles are not scheduled to be deployed until the late 1990s. Mr. Nunn's proposal would give Moscow a monopoly in mobile missiles during Senate debate on a strategic arms treaty, he said.

Administration officials said that discussion of what new arms control initiatives to propose were unusually fluid given that the strategic arms talks are to resume Monday. A wide range of possible options has been prepared.

Experts in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency reportedly favor allowing both single-warhead and multiple-warhead mobile missiles as part of a package that would also seek greater cuts in the Soviet force of SS-18 missiles.



Vice President Dan Quayle, in San Salvador, examining arms that are said to have been brought into El Salvador from Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet bloc. The minister of defense, Colonel Humberto Larios, left, and the army chief of staff, Colonel Emilio Ponce, were accompanying Mr. Quayle.

Quayle Warns El Salvador on Rights

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Vice President Dan Quayle has met with Roberto d'Aubuisson and other leaders of the governing rightist ARENA party to emphasize the need to respect human rights at a time of growing political violence in El Salvador.

Because Mr. d'Aubuisson has been linked to rightist death squads that killed thousands of people in the early 1980s, several U.S. diplomats in El Salvador had recommended that Mr. Quayle not meet with him.

But Washington decided to go ahead with the meeting Tuesday because Mr. d'Aubuisson is a dominant figure in the party of President Alfredo Cristiani.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Quayle told Mr. d'Aubuisson not to do anything that would embarrass Mr. Cristiani. Mr. Quayle's comments were interpreted as a warning that the United States would not tolerate a resurgence of the death squads.

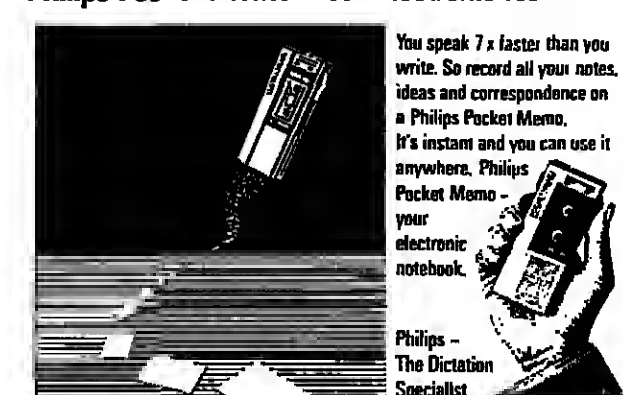
But a U.S. diplomat in San Salvador said that the meeting with Mr. d'Aubuisson "sends the wrong signal," suggesting that the United States has forgotten about the death squads.

In 1987, the Salvadoran government asserted that Mr. d'Aubuisson was involved in the 1980 slaying of the Roman Catholic archbishop of San Salvador, Oscar Arnulfo Romero. In 1984, Reagan

administration officials said that associates of Mr. d'Aubuisson were involved in a plot to kill Thomas R. Pickering, who was then the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

Mr. d'Aubuisson has denied the accusations. Mr. Quayle also met with small, leftist party leaders, Rubén Zamora and Guillermo Ungo.

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PHILIPS

Court Reshapes Rules for Minority Hiring in U.S.

By Al Kamen
and Frank Swoboda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In two separate rulings in the last two weeks the Supreme Court has rewritten the legal rules for minority hiring in U.S. government and industry.

According to civil rights and business lawyers, the decisions signal a major retreat by the court from prior decisions and make it harder for minorities and women to prove that an employer's practices are discriminatory.

The rulings also make it riskier for employers to adopt affirmative action programs, the lawyers say.

But the practical impact of the court's moves remains unclear, partly because lower courts will now refine the general rulings and because there may be an effort by Congress to undo part or all of the decisions.

Ralph G. Nease, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, said that his organization was "looking at an array of legislative options," but that no decision had been made on a specific bill. He said he was confident that Congress would support legislation to counter the rulings.

Last week, the Supreme Court made it more difficult for women and minorities to use statistics to prove discrimination and eased the burdens on employers attempting to insulate themselves from liability.

On Monday, acting in a case involving fire-fighters in Birmingham, Alabama, the court gave white males adversely affected by court-

approved affirmative action plans the authority to file "reverse discrimination" lawsuits. Many of those hiring plans were put into action as a result of trial court orders or court-approved consent decrees after lawsuits by minorities or women.

The immediate effect from the first case — the 5-to-4 decision in *Ward v. Cove Packing Co. v. Antonio* — was expected to be limited, according to legal experts and business executives.

They cited two reasons: a network of state laws and federal orders that will continue to leave employers liable for employment decisions, and the fact that many employers have become comfortable with their programs and see no reason to change.

Moreover, the changing demographics of the workplace will do as much or more than legal doctrine to ensure continued minority hiring and promotion. This is because an estimated 85 percent of all new entrants into the job market over the next decade are expected to be women and minorities, personnel experts said.

But civil rights lawyers said that the decision could have an immediate and devastating impact on cases before the courts that rely on a landmark 1971 ruling in *Griggs v. Duke Power*.

That unanimous ruling, written by former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, said that employers could be liable for employment practices that had a discriminatory impact — intentional or not — on women and minorities.

The case set the rules for minority hiring for 18 years.

The plaintiffs did not have to prove discriminatory intent but only had to present statistics that showed racial or gender imbalance. Companies had to prove they did not discriminate or that their systems were justified by essential business considerations.

But in the *Ward v. Cove* case, which involved cannery workers in Alaska, the court said that those charging discrimination have to prove that specific employment practices caused the discrimination. Employers could escape liability, the court added, by showing a "reasonable" business purpose for their policy.

Winn Newman, a civil rights attorney, said that the ruling would be "extremely damaging" to plaintiffs whose cases are pending.

Until Monday, most employers felt protected from reverse discrimination lawsuits.

But the ruling in the Alabama case of *Martin v. Wilks*, which was handed down by the same five-member majority, may cause employers, especially government agencies, to scale back affirmative action programs that may adversely affect whites.

The impact of the Alabama case on private employers was expected to be limited because most are not subject to consent decrees for minority hiring.

As a result of the rulings, civil rights and business lawyers see the legal advantage shifting decisively toward business.

The case with which the majority swept away much of the *Griggs* framework, combined with a ruling earlier this year striking

down a minority business set-aside program as reverse discrimination, shows that the court is really moving in a very different direction" from the 1970s and early 1980s, according to a Harvard Law School professor, Elizabeth Bartholet.

Under *Griggs*, it was risky to discriminate and safe to adopt affirmative action programs, she said. Under the new rules, she added, the "riskiest behavior" for an employer "would be to deliberately 'anti-white,' not anti-minority."

She said that the Alabama ruling has "a lot of potential practical impact."

"When the court is inviting people to come in to challenge settlements on the books, that is an invitation to change the status quo," she said.

Business and civil rights lawyers say that the court, with this year's rulings and a 1987 decision upholding an affirmative action plan in California, seems to be saying that limited affirmative action programs are permissible if they are accompanied by clear and substantial evidence of prior discrimination and are limited to correcting the precise effects of that discrimination.

A survey of several major corporations indicated that the rulings are likely to have little immediate impact on hiring and promotion practices in companies with active affirmative action programs.

Most corporate executives echoed the view of David Sampson, vice president for equal opportunity programs at Marriott Corp., who said, "It's just good business sense not to discriminate."

French War Criminal Is Said to Have Cancer

Reuters

PARIS — Paul Touvier, arrested last month as a war criminal, has cancer, his lawyer said. But the lawyer, Jacques Tremolet, said Mr. Touvier, 74, the former police chief of Lyons, was well enough to be questioned by an investigating magistrate preparing his trial.

Mr. Tremolet gave no details on his client's condition. Mr. Touvier is charged with executing members of the Resistance during the Nazi occupation of France.

Quick Wage Bill Veto Jolts Democrats

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic congressional leaders were scrambling Wednesday to work out a strategy on how to respond to President George Bush's veto of the minimum wage bill.

The veto, Mr. Bush's first since he took office on Jan. 20, came only 16 minutes after the White House received the legislation from Congress.

The president signed the veto aboard Air Force One and telephoned the clerk of the House, moments before the Democrats had scheduled a press conference to announce that the bill had gone to the White House. Mr. Bush was in Washington.

oming Tuesday to deliver a speech. The swift veto of the bill took the Democratic leaders aback. "It's the quickest veto of any bill in my memory," said the House majority leader, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington.

The House leaders immediately called a vote in a bid to overturn the veto, but their effort was only symbolic. The Democratic managers in both houses conceded that they did not have the two-thirds majorities needed to override the veto.

The minimum wage bill passed the Senate by 63 to 37 and the House by 247 to 172 — both well short of the two-thirds majority.

But Democratic strategists said that they plan to push through legislation that would raise the federal minimum wage only to \$4.25 an hour, which is the maximum Mr. Bush has said he would accept, instead of the \$4.55 an hour prescribed in the vetoed bill.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bush called the proposed \$4.55-an-hour minimum excessive and warned that it would "stifle the creation of job opportunities" and exacerbate inflation. Since 1981, the federal minimum wage has been \$3.35 an hour.

The battle over the minimum wage bill has become one of the primary political spectacles between the two parties this year.

White House strategists have said that Mr. Bush must draw the line now on the minimum-wage issue to prevent the Democrats from challenging him later with more expensive proposals on other social issues, such as government-subsidized child care expenses.

Most analysts said that, with current unemployment levels so low and labor in short supply, the measure will have little economic impact. Only a small percentage of the work force earns the federal minimum.

Moreover, in the eight years since the last increase in the federal minimum wage, many states have enacted their own minimums, which are higher than the federal.

Howard Simons, Former Editor, Dies

By Noel Epstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Howard Simons, 60, the managing editor of The Washington Post from 1971 to 1984 who played an important part in the Post's rise to national prominence, died Tuesday of pancreatic cancer in Jacksonville Beach, Florida.

Since 1984, Mr. Simons had been curator of the Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University, where he helped to select and educate Nieman fellows — journalists selected for a year's study on any subject that interests them. It was a second career that ideally suited a man whose life was marked by a restless intellect and an urge to teach.

His pancreatic cancer was diagnosed in April. As a former science writer, he knew it was a terminal disease that would act quickly, but he carried on through the end of the academic year, helping to choose the next academic year's Nieman fellows and then playing host to the Nieman Foundation in early May.

As managing editor of The Washington Post, Mr. Simons was responsible for day-to-day admin-

istration of the newsroom, which grew from 400 to 550 people during his tenure.

He also provided journalistic guidance on many big stories, including the biggest one in The Post's history, which became known as Watergate. That story began on June 17, 1972, when a friend of Mr. Simons's, Joseph A. Califano Jr., a Washington lawyer who was then general counsel of the Democratic National Committee, called Mr. Simons to tell him there had been a break-in at the committee's offices in the Watergate office building.

From that day on, Mr. Simons was actively involved in guiding the coverage that transformed The Post's reputation and contributed to the downfall of Richard Nixon as president.

Bob Woodward, who with Carl Bernstein unearthed the White House cover-up of the burglary, described Mr. Simons as "the day-to-day agitator, the one who ran around the newsroom inspiring, shouting, directing, insisting that we not abandon our inquiry, whatever the level of denials or denunciations."

Benjamin C. Bradlee, The Wash-

ington Post's executive editor, said: "For 15 years Howard Simons played an absolutely vital role in all the historic events in which The Post was involved. His eclectic, original mind was brought to bear with great originality and humor." Katharine Graham, the chairman of The Washington Post Co., said, "Howard was a unique individual and editor. He filled an essential and even a heroic role at The Post."

Fran Allison, 81, TV Star Of 'Kukla, Fran & Ollie'

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Fran Allison, 81, the winsome "straight man" for a bulb-nosed clown named Kukla and a one-toothed dragon called Ollie who together became one of the most popular and beloved troupes in U.S. television, died Tuesday in Los Angeles.

Miss Allison was a veteran radio comedian, hostess and singer when she became the only visible human member of the late Burr Tillstrom's captivating contingent of hand puppets.

The fragmented discourses of "Kukla Fran & Ollie," always extemporaneous, were cheerful homilies offering guidance for young minds.

Robin Howard, 65, Patron Of Modern Dance in U.K.

NEW YORK — (NYT) Robin Howard, 65, who helped establish modern dance in England as the founder of the London Contemporary Dance Theater, died Sunday night at the University College

Hospital in London, where he was admitted after a heart attack.

Mr. Howard, an entrepreneur who was trained in law, had lost both his legs in World War II. He became involved in modern dance after seeing a performance by the Martha Graham Dance Company in London in 1954. It "bowed me over and changed my life," he said.

Other Deaths: Basil Gray, 84, a British oriental art historian and author of 20 books, on Saturday at an undisclosed location, the Independent of London reported Wednesday.

Princess Niloufer Osmanoglu, 69, the princess of the Ottoman Sultan Murad V and the founder of Niloufer Hospital in Hyderabad, the largest maternity hospital in India, Sunday in Paris.

Scott Ross, 38, the Paris-based American harpsichordist and organist particularly noted for his prize-winning complete recording of the 555 harpsichord sonatas of Domenico Scarlatti, of an AIDS-related illness Tuesday in Paris.

DEATH NOTICE

HOWARD
On 12 June 1989, Robin Jared Stanley Howard, CBE, Hon. D. Litt., Son of the late Sir Arthur Howard, KBE, and of the Lady Lorna Howard of 7 Sandwich St., London WC1, peacefully in University College Hospital where he received the finest care following a sudden massive heart attack, aged 65 yrs. The cremation was private and at his particular request no memorial service will be held, but a fund raising gala will be organized later in the year.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Honor Code at West Point Needs Softening, Panel Says

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A commission that has been reviewing the U.S. Military Academy's long-standing honor code for the last eight months has issued a "ringing endorsement" of the code but has recommended softening some of its harshest requirements.

The 12-member army-appointed panel, in a 40-page report delivered to army leaders Tuesday, said the superintendent of the West Point, New York, academy should be given greater flexibility in determining punishment for cadets found in violation of the code. The board concluded, however, that despite some criticisms, the honor code has not become obsolete and should stand as a model for other institutions.

The honor code now stipulates that any cadet found guilty of a violation be dismissed. This pushes honor boards to vote "not guilty" more frequently and creates an

"agonizing dilemma" for cadets faced with turning in their friends and colleagues, according to the commission.

It suggested changing the wording of the code for the first time in 60 years, saying the code should read, "A cadet will not lie, cheat or steal, nor tolerate such acts by other cadets," rather than the existing phrase, "nor tolerate those who do," the report said. The commission said shifting the burden of "nontolerance" from the individual cadet to the act of wrongdoing will create less of a stigma for cadets.

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Herald Tribune

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Bush Clears the Air

For years, the fight against dirty air has missed a crucial element: a president who thinks the nation deserves clean air. George Bush's proposals to overhaul the antiquated Clean Air Act of 1970 aren't perfect. But they represent a major departure from years of official indifference. They will force industry to think creatively about new technologies. And they challenge Congress to end more than a decade of legislative paralysis.

Mr. Bush's plan would tackle three major kinds of air pollution: Acid Rain. Acid rain is caused mainly by oxides of sulfur and nitrogen that change chemically as they move through the air and then fall to earth in rain, snow or fog — damaging lakes, streams and forests. For eight years the Reagan administration engaged in endless studies and took no action. As environmentalists had hoped all along, the Bush plan would require that coal-burning power plants, most of which are concentrated in the Middle West, cut sulfur dioxide emissions in half by the end of the century. Companies would be free to decide how to meet that goal. They could invest in scrubbers to clean the emissions, switch to low-sulfur coal or use various market incentives.

Smog Standards. Eighty-one metropolitan areas exceed federal health standards for ozone, the main component of urban smog. The president's plan would require all but three to meet the standards by the year 2000. The exceptions — Los Angeles, New York and Houston — would be given until 2010, but would have to show annual progress.

The plan focuses heavily on motor vehicles, which are responsible for more than half of ozone's harmful ingredients. New and stricter tailpipe standards, for example,

would require a 40 percent cutback in hydrocarbon emissions by 1993 and a 30 percent reduction in nitrogen oxides. These targets fall well short of cutbacks proposed by aggressive environmentalists like Representative Henry Waxman, a California Democrat. But even Mr. Waxman has said the Bush proposal is something to build on.

Mr. Bush's most dramatic idea would require the gradual phasing in of cars built to run on so-called "clean fuels" like methanol, natural gas or ethanol, which do not emit hydrocarbons. Detroit would be required to make 500,000 alternate-fuel cars by 1995, and one million a year by 1997.

The alternative fuels plan brought howls from the oil companies; even environmentalists warn that some "clean fuels" may pose new hazards. Methanol, for example, is rich in carbon dioxide, a major contributor to the feared greenhouse effect. Yet there can be little harm in forcing the automobile and oil industries to think seriously about new technologies. And the gains could be immense.

Industrial Toxics. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that each year industry emits 2.7 billion pounds of toxic chemicals into the air. Mr. Bush's plan would require polluters to install the best available technology and cut these emissions by 75 percent in 10 years.

These proposals are estimated to cost \$14 billion to \$18 billion a year. Industries, and inevitably consumers, will pay most of the cost.

But poll after poll has shown that Americans are willing to pay for cleaner air. Mr. Bush is now asking for cleaner air. The question is whether Congress is prepared to legislate cleaner air.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Take the Refugees

Thousands of Indochinese continue to flee their homelands, often in the face of death on the high seas, as they have for more than a decade. In recent years they have encountered an increasingly chilly reception, all coming to a head in an international conference under way in Geneva.

There the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, reflecting the views of many participants, categorized the boat people as economic emigrants rather than refugees and demanded their forcible return to Vietnam. That left the United States and Western nations, standing alone together for very different reasons, in the right place. By any humane standard, many of the Indochinese boat people are political refugees. Recent history stamps them as having "a well-founded fear of persecution."

Since Communist forces took over Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in 1975, more than two million people have sought refuge in neighboring countries or permanent resettlement in the West. This flood of Indochinese refugees understandably has caused compassion fatigue among East Asian nations. And Western countries, economically

better placed to offer asylum and resettlement, still have not assumed their fair share of the burden.

The 60 countries represented at this week's Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees would do well to focus on at least three main areas.

First, encourage asylum seekers to leave their homelands through established, not clandestine, channels of migration. Second, establish fair, judicious and humane screening procedures in receiving countries like Malaysia and Thailand to determine who is a political refugee and who is not. Third, encourage prosperous Western nations to resettle more refugees.

The U.S. has just announced that it will resettle at least 22,000 Vietnamese in the next three years. Other nations should be pressed to accept their fair share.

The conference cannot settle all the issues regarding Indochinese refugees. But by once again focusing an international spotlight on their plight, it can reject Sir Geoffrey's inhumanity and rekindle worldwide sympathetic action.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bombshell at Court

Legal cases decided on points of procedure are likely to appear dull and technical at first glance, but they often contain bombshells. The Supreme Court decided such a case on Monday, and civil rights leaders have already pronounced it to be their third major setback in this year's court term. At issue was the question of whether white firefighters in Birmingham, Alabama, could challenge a court-sanctioned affirmative action plan or whether that plan, once approved by a court, protected the city from new "reverse discrimination" litigation. The Supreme Court, rejecting the view held by many circuit courts, ruled that such consent decrees are subject to collateral attack by those who were not party to the agreement, and allowed the white challengers to go forward with their suit.

The Birmingham case is an old one, first filed in 1974. Black plaintiffs and the federal government sued the city, alleging racial discrimination in hiring and promotion policies in the fire department. The parties reached an agreement that included long-term and interim hiring and promotion goals, and a federal court approved that settlement. A white firefighters' organization filed objections, but did not ask in a timely fashion to intervene in the suit. By allowing a new group of white firefighters to attack that agreement now, the Supreme

Court has, it is feared, removed any incentive for future civil rights litigants to settle disputes before going to trial.

Five justices have taken the position that the legal rights of white employees — even of whites who become employees years after the decree was entered — were not settled by the decree; four justices believe that while the job conditions of whites might be affected by the affirmative action plan, their legal rights were never at stake. Thus, the slim majority sets the stage for challenges, not only to future consent decrees, but to those that have already been entered. No settlement will be really final and no long-term arrangements can be considered stable. The door is open to a continuous round of challenges in situations thought to have been settled by court decree.

Even those employers who have been less than enthusiastic about affirmative action now make the point that resolution of these disputes, carefully worked-out agreements and planned gradual improvements are far preferable to the chaos of interminable litigation. It is difficult to believe that a majority of justices is willing to accept that consequence, but it is hard to read their decision as anything less than a major setback in the nation's effort to resolve racial conflicts with justice and finality.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

China's White Terror

After unleashing the most brutal military attack upon its own citizens, the power holders in China have followed up with their secret police.

Neighbors and families have been urged to turn on one another. Newspapers, radio and television all have been siding with cheerleaders for sweeping arrests of hundreds — probably thousands — of Chinese citizens.

Thirteen years ago, Mr. Deng harnessed the energy of a China that was wrecked and nearly wrecked by the feeble Mao and his mean wife.

In those 13 years, he helped direct a

revival that brought China into a respected place in the world of nations. After the butchery, he has lost his place in history.

Far worse, however, is that Mr. Deng and his hard-line supporters have set China against itself — and Beijing against much of the world.

One can only hope that another Chinese civil war can be headed off by more caring, more sensitive and more sensible reactions from Beijing than filling jails and torture chambers.

Beijing's declaration of war on ideas is a bad mistake, especially at a time when "people power" is so evident in so many parts of the world.

—The Bangkok Post.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel. (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex Advertising: 613295; Circulation: 612832; Editorial: 612718; Production: 630698.

Managing Director: Michael Richardson, 30 Gloucester Road, Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex 352628. Dir. Asia: Rolf Knappe, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8816816. Telex 35170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robert MacKinnon, 65 Long Acre, London W.C.2. Tel. 0187-4022. Telex 262023. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Berlin/H.M. Tel. 030 726733. Telex 476775. Pres. U.S.: Michael Corcoran, 220 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 732-3390. Telex 477175. S.A. as capital of 1,000,000 F.R.G. RCS Number B73021/126. Circulation Parivision No. 61337. © 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8022.

OPINION



Out of the Closet

New European Realities: Bush Is Tuned In

By Jim Hoagland

BOON — President George Bush's new European strategy paid its first dividend this week when the West German government hosted the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, in a cautious and restrained fashion, leaving Mr. Gorbachev few openings to drive new wedges into the Atlantic alliance.

Delighted by Mr. Bush's offer during his visit two weeks ago to make Bonn a "partner" in leadership of the alliance, Chancellor Helmut Kohl avoided taking risks with Mr. Gorbachev that might interfere with the friendly feelings being beamed Mr. Kohl's way from Washington.

The toning down of the welcome for Mr. Gorbachev vindicates the approach Mr. Bush has adopted of not publicly hammering Mr. Kohl on alliance strategy, as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain had urged. Instead, Mr. Bush is messaging Mr. Kohl in hopes of containing the clear temptations for West Germany to carve out special relationships with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

While not articulated in the series of five foreign-policy speeches delivered in the United States and here in West Germany last month, Mr. Bush's "Beyond Containment" strategy is an ambitious effort not only to respond to the Gorbachev challenge in Europe, but to manage the German problem as well.

Here Mr. Bush has done something

his critics have frequently suggested he could not do — he has embraced a big idea and set out to implement it. What first appeared to be a tactical maneuver to get around the NATO summit impasse on short-range nuclear missiles looks different on closer inspection, and in the light of the Gorbachev visit here.

Mr. Bush alluded to the larger design he has in mind at the end of the speech he gave in Mainz on May 31. "NATO's first mission is now nearly complete," he said without elaborating.

The unadvised element in the president's Beyond Containment approach is his acceptance of the need for a dramatic change in NATO as large-scale conventional-arms reductions take place and open up a vacuum in Eastern Europe. While some European countries, notably France and Britain, will want to keep NATO pretty much as it exists today but on a smaller scale, Mr. Bush has already begun to think about NATO becoming less of a military organization and more of an economic and political one to contribute to change in the Soviet bloc.

How West Germany will react to Mr. Bush's new thinking on NATO is uncertain. Bonn's economic domination of the Common Market already gives it enormous clout in Eastern

Europe on its own, which it may be reluctant to share.

"West Germany is basically saying, 'Turn Eastern Europe over to us. We can be the West's proxy.' But continuing this approach could bring harmful competition and raise suspicions among our allies," says a senior administration official in Washington.

In proposing a "partnership" to Bonn, Mr. Bush has in mind developing a unified alliance position on Eastern Europe, say U.S. officials who know the president's thinking. His decision to go to Poland and Hungary in July, in the first stages of his presidency, is intended as a signal that the United States plans to be deeply involved in Eastern Europe's transformation.

West Germany has moved forward on its economic dealings with the Soviet Union than is generally recognized. While the granting of a \$1.7 billion package of German credits to the Soviets last year was well-publicized, the concessional rate of six and one-quarter percent interest that West German banking sources say was the key to the package has been kept confidential until now.

After a slow start, Soviet use of these credits is now expanding rapidly, as is Soviet-West German trade, which grew at about 17 percent over the first four months of 1989. West

German exports of machine tools shot up by 70 percent in that period.

Mr. Gorbachev appeared to put more emphasis on the need for progress on economics than on politics in his public pronouncements here. He settled without fuss for a joint political declaration that contained no references to his favorite international cause, global nuclear disarmament, or to his specific concerns about short-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

But the Soviet leader did make disparaging remarks in his speeches about what he saw as the paltry level of economic cooperation between two countries that do \$10 billion worth of annual trade. More was needed, he emphasized heavily.

The Bush foreign-policy team does not seem to worry that West Germany is wandering away from the Common Market — why quit an organization you can so easily dominate? — or NATO, which Bonn has now shown it can block on German-related issues. This White House worries, sensibly, about how West Germany will use the enormous economic power it is accumulating. By making the Beyond Containment strategy one that points west as well as east, Mr. Bush has shown a surprising, and promising, awareness of the nature of the changes rolling over the continent.

The Washington Post.

A View From Mount Lu: Shedding 'A Little Blood'

By Harrison E. Salisbury

LUSHAN, China — For thousands of years, China's poets and philosophers have gone to Mount Lu to think and dream and ponder the nature of Chinese man and his world.

There is probably no better spot to try to assess what lay behind the Tiananmen tragedy and what it may portend than this peak. Here, Mao in 1959 wrote a poem, "Cold Eyes, I Contemplate the World." He then launched a drive that took the life of China's great Marxist, Peng Dehuai, many other heroic figures of the Long March and culminated in the madness of the Cultural Revolution.

Quiet though Mount Lu was then and quiet as Mount Lu is now, violence has been bred here just as turbulence has boiled up in China again and again in the last 100 years. Again and again, China has sacrificed human life in bloody repeated patterns. There is no simple answer to this. China is a complex civilization thousands of years old.

But one important element has been factored out by Deng Pufang, the gentle son of Deng Xiaoping. Deng Pufang is one of the great victims of the Cultural Revolution. His analysis suggests that the restraining philosophy of humanism is absent or nearly absent in Chinese tradition.

A brilliant physics student at Beijing University in 1966, Deng Pufang was seized by Red Guards. His father was a target of Mao's Cultural Revolution and designated the country's "No. 2 Capitalist Roadster," second only to Lin Biao, soon to be murdered by Mao's henchmen.

Young Deng Pufang was beaten and tortured by the Red Guards to give evidence against his father. He refused. He was clubbed to insensibility and placed in a fourth-floor room from which every stick of furniture had been removed. Deng Pufang did not die. His back was broken but he survived. Deng Xiaoping got permission to move his son to the old military compound in Jiangxi, where he himself was held prisoner.

Deng Pufang has had plenty of time to think about China and its cruelty. He believes that much of Chinese violence stems from a lack of humanity and humaneness.

Deng Pufang has been devoting his life for the last decade to trying to do something about this — to change China's cruel fate. He has made a small beginning. Hardly more.

The lack of concern for people and their lives is deeply rooted. It has non-Chinese roots as well. Mao and his Red Army came to power on a genuine program of helping peasants and improving their lot. But this was not based on a great principle of good works or philanthropy.

It was eclectic and pragmatic, and in the end, Mao's policies in his late years led to millions of peasant deaths of starvation and political violence. Peasants as well as politicians

were killed in the Cultural Revolution. Mao never said he was sorry.

Strengthening official disregard for people as human beings is a crochety quirk of Marxism. Karl Marx abhorred the efforts of enlightened societies and industrialists to improve the condition of the people. He called it "bribery." This notion, inhuman, anti-humanitarian, was brought into Communist China.

It has given the Chinese leaders reassurance again and again that they can close their hearts and eyes to individual pain and agony.

As Deng Xiaoping was said to have declared before Tiananmen, "We can afford to shed a little blood." Humanitarianism was not part of his ideology any more than it was of Mao's. That the student movement should be blasted down in a cannonade that left piles of bodies weighed not an ounce on the scale of values of the men who ordered it.

Deng Pufang did not seem able to



The Chinese Leadership

move his father's mind. Deng Pufang thought that his father, in helping him, had revealed "that he was a man and not just a political leader."

But not all the love and closeness of father and son closed the philosophical gap. And as the world has now seen, China seems moving even further from learning the lesson that people come first, before power, before what Deng Xiaoping used to call the clichés of "socialist minds."

His campaign to "liberate thinking" was not heard over the gunfire of the 27th Army. More than anything, Deng Pufang has said, China needs to be educated in the philosophy of humanitarianism. Without it, China will remain bogged down in medieval darkness.

The writer, a retired New York Times correspondent and editor, is author of "The Long March: The Untold Story." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Deng Pufang did not seem able to

A Tragedy Widens in Hong Kong

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The convoluted relationship between Vietnam, Hong Kong, Britain and China has resulted in a human tragedy.

Every day, more than 500 Vietnamese are leaving storms and pirates to sail to Hong Kong in small boats. They end up in what are little better than concentration camps.

The Hong Kong authorities talked earlier this year of forced repatriation.

Hong Kong has incarcerated 30,000 Vietnamese in camps surrounded by barbed wire, where small metal boxes are used as houses. New arrivals are being shipped to a remote, uninhabited island where they live on cold rations without proper shelter and dependent on the marine police to ship in fresh water.

Britain has made a strange phenomenon out of this period of interlude in Hong Kong — the time between 1984 when it negotiated the return of Hong Kong to China and the date it actually happens, 1997. It has made its colony into a kind of putrefying economic fish tank. At the bottom the tap is leaking its precious plankton — 150 highly trained professionals migrating daily. At the top 750 Vietnamese potential workers are pouring in every day but are sealed off from mixing with the abundant marine life beneath, even though they could give the body of water a badly needed charge of oxygen.

Hong Kong is in danger of becoming economically stagnant. But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher does not have the breadth of political imagination that can conceive of Hong Kong being anything more than a piece of residual real estate whose time has come, like all the other bits of empire, to liquidate.

She appears not to grasp the historic opportunity that fate has put into her hands: That if she allowed democratic elections to be held in Hong Kong — which would encourage the middle class to stay — and if she kept Hong Kong economically vibrant for the next 8 years by allowing it import the labor it needs, Hong Kong could be an immense catalyst for remarkable change in China itself.

On the economic front she's made every element in Britain except one more free and flexible — the supply of labor. Because of the high unemployment she inherited, and at first increased, only recently has the British economy showed signs of bumping up against labor bottlenecks and she has not had to fully confront the issue. But the Conservative Party instinctively eschews the option of imported labor and this is deep in her bones.

It goes back to the harsh debates in Britain in the 1960s when the party, accused of racism by the opposition, introduced tough immigration controls to stop the influx of Caribbean and Asian workers into the British market place.

Mrs. Thatcher and her party could never easily accept what appears to be manifestly true about America — that what helps keep the U.S. economy continuously dynamic is its perpetual absorption of new, ambitious migrant workers, even if illegal.

Hong Kong, unlike Britain, has long been bumping up against labor shortages and now faces an economic crisis if something is not done soon. It needs those Vietnamese locked up in camps — and indeed more mainland Chinese too.

Hong Kong has around 200,000 unfilled vacancies in a country with a population of only 5.7 million. The Hong Kong government, according to Piers Jacobs, its financial secretary, wants to solve the problem by allowing labor shortages to induce inflation, which in turn would make it less competitive.

Understandably, presented with this short-sightedness, the heartless reality Hong Kong employers are up in arms. Hong Kong, if it is to continue to be the Southeast Asian success story, has no choice.

It cannot move up market into labor-saving high tech products too fast. It does not have the capital. The boat people are being treated as if they were an invasion of vermin, not a potentially valuable economic force that could help make Hong Kong strong.

Will Hong Kong spend its last few years as a colony in a spiteful and destructive jangling with the best and brightest jumping ship and the economy shrinking, or will it have the courage to demand of Mrs. Thatcher the right to struggle for decency, economic vitality, new life and the chance of freedom?

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Samoa Pact Signed

BERLIN — The *Bronnion*, or rough draft of the Samoan agreement, was signed this evening [June 14]. The treaty, as finally agreed upon, is eminently satisfactory to all three Governments. It is executed in good faith and is likely to put an end to the unfortunate condition of affairs on the island. The fundamental idea seems to be to interfere as little as possible with the independence of Samoa proper, except for the protection of American, German and English subjects, and then only with the consent of the Samoans.

1914: Greek War Threat

ATHENS — The idea that war is imminent constantly gains ground in Greece. Public opinion was crystallized by M. Venizelos in his speech to the Chamber. The dominant impression is that both the Government and the country, encephalized by the news of Greek persecution in Asia Minor,

are now determined on war, whatever may be the results. Meanwhile, the Roumanian Government has decided to object to Turkish troops being allowed to march against Greece across Bulgarian territory. It is perhaps for this reason that Bulgaria has notified her intention not to intervene.

1939: 'Underwear' Strike

LANSING, Kansas — Convicts returned to their picks and shovels in the state penitentiary mine here today [June 14] following their short-lived "all-underwear" strike. When questioned, the convict strikers, suffering from acute hangovers, insisted they did not remember anything about the strike. They had imbibed in liquor made from bread mash in makeshift stills secreted in the mine. The strikers were objecting to a prohibition against wearing silk underwear. They were also protesting one of the regulations imposed that prisoners were prohibited from talking bread away from the mess hall.

OPINION

Middle East Talks: Showdown And Slowdown Strategies Fail

By Gideon Rafael

PARIS — This should be a promising season for Arab-Israeli peacemaking. After the thaw in East-West relations the turn may have come for the Israeli-Arab permafrost to melt.

A combination of factors is converging, liable to break the ice. Ten years of undisturbed contractual peace between Egypt and Israel have left their mark.

New policies and emotions are emerging in Israel because of the Palestinian uprising. The intifada has raised the combative spirit of the Palestinians and caused a security, political, and moral dilemma for Israel.

The government, persuaded that the status quo is untenable, has launched an innovative political initiative centering on elections for a Palestinian representative body in the administered territories.

Yasser Arafat, to advance PLO objectives and to ensure its primacy, has decided to meet U.S. conditions for the opening of a diplomatic dialogue. Washington entered it with the intention of testing the sincerity and utility of Mr. Arafat's conversion. In parallel, it reacted benevolently to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's plan, without committing itself to modalities.

The Soviet Union, keen to play an active role in the peace process, is facilitating Jewish emigration and cultural activities, intensifying its contacts with Israel, though still dallying on the normalization of relations, and is trying to reach an understanding with the United States on the coordination of their diplomatic moves.

This powerful convergence of forces should be strong enough to move the stalled peace train. Together, they have a reasonable chance of success.

The intifada cannot break Israel's determination to protect its sovereign existence, nor can Israel's countermeasures eliminate the Palestinian's striving for political rights. None of the sides has the strength to impose upon the other its preferred solution. To bridge the gap requires not only their joint efforts but also the services of experienced and reliable builders.

The United States is proceeding with measured steps to narrow the gap and to shut the contestants on a track leading to direct negotiations within a comprehensive framework. While prodding Mr. Arafat to moderate his rhetoric and pursue a realistic course, it tries to goad and coax Mr. Shamir, with the assistance of Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, to soften his stand on matters of procedure and substance.

On the first there may be a chance; a wager on the second would be exaggerated optimism. The prime minister is as solid on the fundamentals of his political beliefs, as he is stolid in the face of adversity. He proudly proclaims that he is immune to pressure. Going by past performance, Mr. Shamir has more than a fighting chance to win his marathon with the United States.

In endorsing Israel's proposal for elections in the West Bank and Gaza, American policy-makers presumably assume that once the Palestinians have elected a representative body, this authority no doubt subservient to the PLO will become the legitimate partner for negotiations with Israel. Negotiations on what?

According to the Israeli government the subject is the implementation of the Camp David accord. It provides *inter alia* the replacement of the military government by a Palestinian self-governing authority and the redeployment of the remaining Israeli armed forces into specified security locations. This should be an enticing prospect for the Palestinians seeking an early end to the military occupation. Moreover, since the establishment of a Palestinian administration is meant to be the first stage leading, within five years, to the determination of the final status of the territories, there exists a sound basis for meaningful negotiations coupled with a cessation of all violence.

Yet, even assuming good faith on both sides, it is difficult to believe that they, on their own, will be able to bring the negotiations to a positive conclusion. The lead is too heavy, the implications too ramified. Prime Minister Shamir is right when he stated that "the conflict with the Palestinians cannot be ended without ending the conflict with the Arab states." And so was the U.S. secretary of state, James Baker 3d, when he urged all parties to remove self-imposed obstacles from the road to peace.

The conflict between the Palestinian people and the state of Israel can neither be solved by unilateral action nor in complete isolation from the neighboring Arab states and in disregard of big power interests.

Jordan will neither agree to the extension of Israeli sovereignty to the Jordan River, nor to the establishment of an unattached Palestinian state, nurturing irredentist ambitions toward Jordan. Egypt will not stand by as an idle spectator but assert its role as the leading Arab power, whose consent must be sought to effect changes in the region. Mr. Arafat, even if the United States should

certify his peaceful intentions, will not allow negotiations to proceed without the involvement of the PLO. Damascus will try to obstruct the conclusion of any settlement that fails to take into account its own claims. Moscow, if excluded, may try, as in the past, to disrupt the peace process.

Too many interests are involved. All seek satisfaction. At the end of the day, the United States and other parties seeking an end to the conflict will reach the conclusion that a peaceful accommodation can only be achieved within an international framework. It must be structured in such a way as to facilitate direct and separate negotiations between the parties on the issues outstanding, enabling them in case of deadlock to use third party assistance.

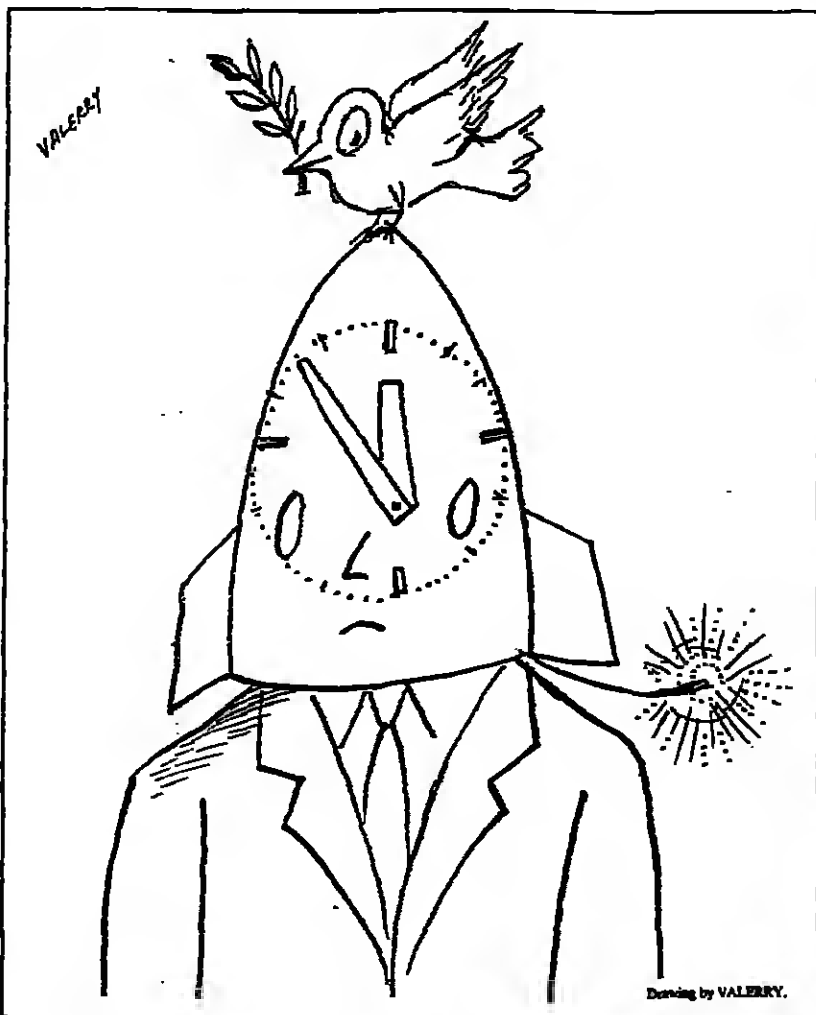
It must exclude big power imposition and offer the contracting parties enforceable security safeguards and economic incentives underwritten, if so desired, by the extra-regional participants. The precondition for the

negotiations is the cessation of violence in all its forms.

It is no secret that the Likud component of the Israeli government firmly opposes the conduct of negotiations within an international framework. But it stands to reason that most Israeli voters, faced with a choice between a tangible opportunity for peace negotiations and the continuation of the conflict, the risk of Israel's political isolation and the renewal of full-scale war, will prefer the prospects of peace to the perils of war.

Continued deadlock contains the seeds of disaster. Bitter fruit is growing already in the wilderness of hatred and hopelessness. The Arab-Israeli affliction can neither be cured by showdown nor by slowdown diplomacy. It needs intensive care.

The writer is a former director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the United Nations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



Country-Life Realities: Those 'Books' In the Running Brooks' Are Scarce

By Bill Terry

BERRYVILLE, Arkansas — A kind of mystique has grown up about life in the country. From afar — especially from afar — the amenities of clean, healthy rural living produce a hymnal effect it seems a sacrilege to deny. In the smudgy and graffiti-fied city, perhaps one could not be faulted a desire for life, as the exiled Duke rhapsodized in "As You Like It," that "finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything."

Well, I live in the country, and my experience after five years has been somewhat less gratifying. In today's rural life, the bucolic splendor of the Forest of Arden is simply a myth.

Take the Ozark Mountains, that ancient plateau of hinterland between the Great Plains and the Missis-

sippi delatand that lies at the fringe of the Sumbelt. The region looks the splendid part, with its mountain greenery and tumbling water, but that's about as far as it goes.

Here's what I mean. If you've bought yourself a piece of property along, say, a lake shore or river bluff, those shining waters won't be safe to drink. You might say, "Okay, I expected that." But maybe you didn't expect that the water from the well you drilled to a depth of more than 300 feet at a cost of \$2,000 probably isn't safe to drink either. Sad to say, but water engineers now estimate that in northwest Arkansas and southwest Missouri, for instance, 90 percent of water wells (including mine) are polluted.

Not only are the streams and lakes long lost as untreated water supplies, but pools in many of the streams attract ugly bovine congregations in the summertime that foul the water and air alike. Some lakes may even be dying. Beaver Lake, one jewel in the Ozark crown that lures sportsmen and retirees from all over America, has had numerous fish kills in recent years and is in danger of eutrophication — a process of slow death caused by an overabundance of dissolved nutrients that rob the water of oxygen. Small wonder. The lake's prime source is the White River, recipient of sewage from Fayetteville and several other Arkansas communities.

A rural newcomer will soon learn that while some farmers and property owners show respect for the land, most don't. There seems to be an invidious consensus that the countryside is meant to be a repository for anything. Tank trucks carrying sludge from town sewage-treatment systems and food-processing plants discharge their contents regularly on farmland. This waste is applied as a fertilizer, but that supposed economic benefit is canceled out by the resultant smell and water pollution.

Worse yet is the tremendous amount of local, private dumping that goes on. The dumpers righteously deplore the practice by others and quickly affirm their love of the land. But their passion to preserve fades with expediency, and daily their trash and garbage goes into the nearest ditch. Close by these local dumps you'll often find the beginnings of a car graveyard, for America's love affair with the automobile extends even into a necropolis for junkers. And then there are the metastatic messes left by campers — modern-day woodsmen and women who pitch aside everything except greenbacks — and by voyagers who stop just long enough to leave a roadside deposit.

To get to your home in the country, you will of course need a vehicle and a road, but the sad truth is you will soon lose the services of the former because of the perennially sorry condition of the latter. The narrow and rough, crooked and steep gravel roads are

a universal peril and woe — channels of dust summer and bogs in the winter. At your country place in the Sun Belt, you dream of the improvements a county road tax would bring, but every time the tax comes up, the people in town where the streets are paved vote it down.

When you moved to the country, you no doubt thought you'd be living a safer life. And maybe, in your isolation, you actually are freer of crime than in the city (though rural theft has a certain constant dimension). But look out. You and your family are food for a bloodthirsty parade of pests — the ubiquitous and indestructible tick, the mighty chigger, his airborne brother the mosquito. And sooner or later, a copperhead will turn up in your woodpile.

And watch out for the natives. Homer Hardscrabble in his pickup is bad enough, spraying gravel and coming at you like a cannon shot around a hairpin turn or over a narrow bridge. But even more fearsome is the "good ol' boy," much celebrated in fable and song as a happy-go-lucky, pleasantly indolent character. Well, that is pure fable; rural life is too difficult for such self-indulgence, and in matters having to do with money, he is an opportunistic, calculating fellow. Never underestimate him and his network of friends and relatives and associates — a country Cosa Nostra rooted in loyalty to the inner circle and alliance against outsiders.

If you thought it would be less expensive living in the country, think again. A plot with nothing but grass and scrub oak in a hard-up retirement area can run you \$5,000 an acre, and in a Nob Hill section of Green Acres the cost can go as high as \$25,000 per acre. Expenses for electricity and heating (propane gas) are about what they are in the city, but you may face costly reconstruction of your septic system or water supply (mine needed chlorination). Property taxes are inexorably going up, but the roads remain rough and will cost you in extra auto repairs and tires. You may even develop a new and expensive allergy common among oenophiles susceptible to spores, pollens and saps that thrive unchecked in the countryside.

Finally, it is commonly believed that country dwellers enjoy a certain philosophical insight or homespun wisdom that produces a tranquility denied their antipodean cousins in the urban swirl, that country people are happier and that country life in some transcendent way is good for the soul. Maybe so, but such notions — the triumph of romance over reality — recall Nathaniel Hawthorne's wry assessment of life at Thoreau's Brook Farm, from which he excused himself after a short visit, saying he had been kicked by a "transcendental cow."

The country, of course, has many good things going for it; all is not lost. You can still catch sight of an eagle working up and down a river with primeval grace, and a Baltimore Oriole or a painted bunting may provide a vivid delight on some spring day. The air is clearer here, too. On a winter night Orion is sharp and frosty like he never is in town. The temperature is generally 5 to 10 degrees cooler in the summer with all that sylvan greenery and, it goes without saying, life is less crowded and noisy in its distance from the public haunt.

So, I'm not ready to say about the country that it is a nice place to visit but you wouldn't want to live there. It's too late to quit anyway, for here I am with the investment I've made, and I'm going to stay. But it's a good idea to maintain a certain perspective out here; in fact, the country demands it.

Bill Terry is the editor emeritus of The Arkansas Times and author of the novel "The Watermelon Kid." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tiananmen Aftermath

With what unbelievable horror and grief did I watch on TV the slaughter of the innocents in the heart of Beijing. The overflows of China proved themselves to be not only the mindless savages of what many consider the very soul of the planet, Tibet, but also the cold-blooded murderers of their own grandchildren. The immediate and wrenching task of the relatively free and informed peoples of the world is to devise an ongoing message that clearly shouts a categorical "NO" to those monsters and their inhuman crimes, while at the same time an unequivocal "YES" to the aspirations of one billion Chinese.

If President Bush had come out strongly supportive of the students, would they have been killed? Why was he silent?

JEFFREY KENNEDY,
Vélez-Málaga, Spain.

When the Chinese shoot the Tibetans — as they have been doing ever since 1950, and most recently in March and April this year — the Western world tries its hardest to look the other way. When the Chinese kill Chinese there are protests, demands for sanctions, and so forth. Maybe now, after almost 40 years of Tibet's silent destruction, the West will realize the true nature of the "People's Republic."

PIOTR KLAFKOWSKI,
Drammen, Norway.

Intifada Cuts Both Ways

Having just returned from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, I would

like to ask Anne Kantor ("Victims of Intifada," Letters, May 31) whether her objection to a "child martyr" process extends to Jewish settlers. Walking around Ramallah and Al-Bireh on Israel's Independence Day, I was witness to a convoy of settler cars driving through a Palestinian town with an army escort. In the back seats of these cars were Jewish children from settlements holding and waving large Israeli flags.

There is an uprising going on in the occupied territories. It is unsafe, however unpleasant Israelis might find this, to go into Arab towns. Why, then, do Jewish settlers put their children in cars, place Israeli flags in the children's hands, and drive them through a Palestinian village behind an army escort?

It is an incident in the making: It is the search for an excuse, if you like, for further settler raids and such excesses. The rationale for using children in this way escapes me.

MARIA PETRAKIS,
Athens.

The Karens of Burma

Regarding the report "Writer for Soldier of Fortune Killed in Burma" (June 1):

Nobody can be happy about any death. But your news item could be misleading. All the main camps of the Karen insurgents have fallen to government troops within the last eight months. Only one or two insignificant camps remain to be captured. The Karens are not "a tribal mi-

nority in mountainous Southeastern Burma." There are more Karens elsewhere in Burma than in the Karen State, and 99 percent of them are living in peace and harmony with the Burmese.

Convoluted mental gymnastics describe Burma's military campaigns against narcotics traffickers, terrorists and murderers as a "civil war." That could perhaps describe Burma's situation in 1949. Not now.

N.N. THAN,
Embassy of the Union of Burma,
Bonn.

To Cut Chemical Arms

Regarding the report "Bush Accepts Sanctions on Toxic Arms" (May 6) and subsequent reports:

The United States and its allies adopted the Missile Technology Control Regime to curb proliferation of ballistic missile technologies. Earlier, the Australia group was set up to monitor and control flows of toxic chemical products relevant to the development of a chemical weapons capability. Clearly both measures have fallen short of their intended objective. It is increasingly clear that such measures cannot prevent a state, if it is determined, from developing or acquiring certain weapon technologies.

In the case of chemical weapons, multilateral negotiations have been going on for almost five years and are now close to conclusion. Regional concerns about proliferation and attempts to stem the tide by looking at short-term fixes provided by export control measures

could only do a signal disservice to the negotiations, whose objective is a comprehensive, universal and nondiscriminatory treaty prohibiting the development, production and use of chemical weapons as well as the elimination of all existing stockpiles, of chemical weapons and their production facilities. Impatience with the slow pace of negotiations is understandable. But this needs to be channeled into political will necessary for resolving outstanding issues.

Coordinated multilateral export control regimes suffer from another inherent shortcoming. Since these are designed by the developed countries and aimed largely at the developing countries, these measures easily acquire the dimensions of the North-South divide. The security interests recede and commercial interests assume greater importance. In any case, all such measures retain generous provisions for waivers "in the national interest."

In the world of politics, one country's right is as valid as the other country's right. If we have to address the proliferation issue, we have to deal with it squarely, around a conference table where the United States takes up as much space as Bulgaria or Bangladesh. In such a process, export controls can only be a liability.

RAKESH SOOD,
Geneva.

Going Native in Japan?

Regarding the report "Embassy in Tokyo Asks U.S. Restraint" (May 17):

Karel van Wolferen writes in his excellent book on Japan, "The Enigma of Japanese Power," that Japan is full of "buffers," that is, "English-speaking Japanese entrusted with making contacts with foreigners as smooth as possible."

One of the most prominent foreign buffers in the recent past was U.S. ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, loved, almost revered by the Japanese because he had become an apologist for Japan. According to the article, it appears that buffers and apologists remain entrenched in the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo today.

ROBERT VALENTINE,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

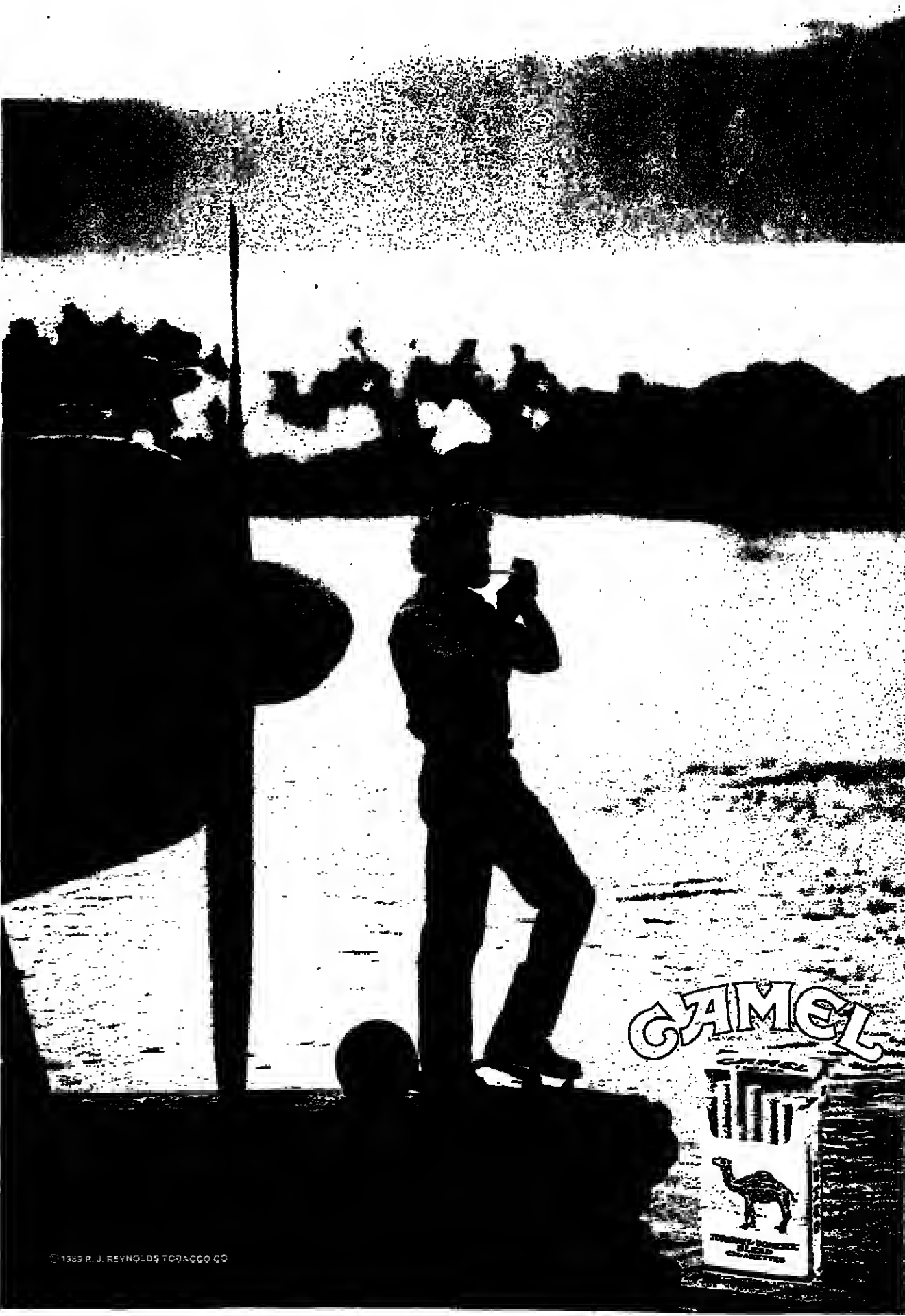
Nordic Defenses

Regarding "All Isn't Tranquil in Swedish Waters" (Opinion, June 7):

I was impressed by the review of Swedish foreign policy in John Ausland's commentary. It's also a pleasure to see Nordic issues dealt with intelligently in the pages of the International Herald Tribune.

However, Mr. Ausland might have paid some attention to the relative decline in Swedish defense capabilities. It has long been an unwritten rule that Norway's defense planners could count on a stiff resistance to any attempt by Warsaw Pact air or ground forces to violate Swedish territory or airspace in the course of an attack on Norway.

Ten or more years of decline in real Swedish defense outlays have taken their toll, however. Increasingly the Norwegian military now looks for ways to strengthen their own air and territorial defenses in the south, because the Swedish bulwark is no more.



- ACROSS**
- Seed
 - Van Gogh slept here
 - Coasts
 - Lambasted
 - Most bold
 - Gardner's attraction
 - Abdullah's one
 - Beach bird
 - Turkish palace
 - El — warm ocean current
 - Upstanding
 - Peanuts
 - Place
 - McCarthy's fellow dummy
 - Eastern holiday
 - Puzzle's response to a sergeant
 - Had high hopes
 - Range appliance
- DOWN**
- Cater heavy
 - Young O'Neil was one
 - Count call
 - Tea
 - Rubberneck
 - Believers
 - Author of "M'Liss"
 - Scottish spa
 - Cattleman's animal
 - Winter Palace resident, once
 - Teen follower
 - The Devil's Trill composer
 - Outmoded word for Milly
 - Tex topper
 - Gravely ridges
 - Motown mistake
 - Fortunetellers

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	L	A	T	F	R	E	D	R	A	S	H
A	M	A	I	S	E	I	D	E	A		
A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	F	L	A	G
R	E	S	B	I	T	E		N	O	L	L
S	E	R	E	N	E		R	I	A	L	S
A	S	E	A		S	E	N	S	E	C	P
S	T	A	R	B	A	N	D	S	T	R	I
S	S	R		P	R	I	D	E		R	A
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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Poison Food Scare Strikes Britain Again

A new food-poisoning scare has hit Britain. The number of people hospitalized with potentially fatal botulism rose to 18 on Wednesday. Health officials said the illness, first reported over the weekend, was caused by yogurt containing contaminated hazelnut puree.

Botulinum bacteria secrete one of the most lethal of all toxins, botulin, which causes paralysis of the eyes and throat and difficulties in breathing and swallowing.

The authorities were checking 10 dairies that received hazelnut puree from a company in Folkestone, Kent. The Department of Health warned people not to eat hazelnut yogurt for the time being. Supermarkets cleared their shelves of it and destroyed stocks.

A spate of food-poisoning incidents has raised a public outcry over Britain's food industry in recent months. Salmonella bacteria in eggs caused 24,123 cases of food poisoning in 1988, according to official figures, and listeria bacteria, found in some cheeses, made 291 people ill.

St. Moritz Citizens

Vs. Alfred Heineken

Alfred Heineken, 65, has yet to find the peace and quiet he might have expected after retiring as chairman of the Heineken Brewery in April. The Dutch millionaire is battling with the citizens of the Swiss resort of St. Moritz over the fate of a villa he owns there and would like to demolish. On June 25, the town will hold a referendum on whether to declare the villa a historic monument.

Mr. Heineken bought the 914-square-meter (9,838-square-foot) villa, known as the Böbler House, in 1984 for 4.9 million Swiss francs (about \$11.7 million at the time). He says that from the start, he intended to demolish the "ouner," as he calls it, and build a "smaller, friendlier house." But he met with opposition from the local Citizens' Initiative Committee, which said the villa should be preserved for cultural reasons.

The Böbler House was built between 1916 and 1918 by Heinrich Tessenow, a German architect. Built in the simple, severe style of modern functional architecture, it is a thing of beauty among the neighboring neo-romantic chalets, according to its admirers. But Mr. Heineken calls it a "loathsome yellow monster" that is "depressing to live in."

A Lausanne court recently rejected Mr. Heineken's contention that the committee had no say over his property. This cleared the way for a referendum. The verdict now lies with the town's 2,800 voters.

Around Europe

The British House of Commons has approved five television coverage of its debates after resisting for three decades. Parliament, often the scene of rowdy debates, will be televised for nine months from the state opening by Queen Elizabeth II in November. Members will then decide whether to make the experiment permanent. But strict rules have been set: TV cameras will not be

allowed to screen "occasions of grave disorder" or demonstrations from the visitors' gallery. Only head and shoulder shots of members of parliament will be permitted. The more sedate upper chamber of Parliament, the House of Lords, has been televised for the past four years.

The Kitty O'Shea restaurants in Dublin and Paris, named after the mistress of Charles Parnell, the 19th-century Irish nationalist, have announced an annual fellowship at Trinity College, Dublin, for the best essay on Irish-French relations by a French citizen under 30. The prize jury is made up of academics, diplomats and journalists from both countries. This year's winner will be announced Friday, which is "Bloomsday," the anniversary of the single day in 1904 on which James Joyce's novel, "Ulysses," transpires.

Members of Italy's Sicilian Mafia and Calabrian 'Ndrangheta suffer from stress, according to Francesco Aragone, a coroner at the University of Messina who has been carrying out autopsies for the past 30 years. Mr. Aragone said the corpses of Mafia members revealed liver diseases, stomach ulcers and enlarged thyroid glands. Of those who died in prison, only the Mafia bosses did not have such symptoms, presumably because they were treated deferentially by other prisoners. Mr. Aragone said his findings enabled him to help police distinguish between the corpses of Mafia members and those of accidental victims of shoot-outs, because "the situation of their organs is completely different."

Sytske Looijen

Najib Warns of 'Another Lebanon' if He Is Ousted

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

KABUL — The Afghan leader, Major General Najib, has rejected demands for the removal of his Soviet-backed government as a first step toward a political settlement of the war in Afghanistan.

He declared that such a move would propel the country toward becoming "another Lebanon," in which no single political group would have the authority to hold Afghanistan together.

In an interview at the former royal palace in Kabul, General Najib also denied suggestions that, as a former head of the Afghan secret police, he was unfit to take part in peace talks with the Muslim guerrillas.

He said that the suggestions were particularly inappropriate coming from the United States because President George Bush formerly directed the Central Intelligence Agency. General Najib likened the CIA to Khad, the widely feared organization that he headed for six years before the Kremlin arranged his succession to the Afghan presidency in 1986.

"If working as the head of such an organization is a basis for people not voting for you," General Najib asked rhetorically, "then how did it happen that in a civilized country like the United States, the people voted for Mr. Bush?"

Asserting that "coming generations" of

Afghans should judge whether he was responsible for the deaths of thousands of people in the Kabul government's prisons, as guerrilla leaders have suggested, General Najib added:

"Even on this issue, Mr. Bush should support me because he is my colleague."

The interview, conducted in an office once used by the exiled Afghan king, Mohammed Zahir Shah, focused on prospects for a negotiated settlement to the decade-old Afghan war.

General Najib used the occasion to give his first detailed response to talks in Washington last week between Mr. Bush and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

The two leaders agreed to pursue a political settlement for Afghanistan while continuing to channel U.S. arms and money to the Pakistan-based guerrilla groups fighting to topple the Kabul government.

General Najib, 42, took a tough stand on several issues that are likely to be central points in any effort to negotiate a settlement of the war.

Chief among these was his opposition to the demand that Miss Bhutto put before Mr. Bush in Washington: that the United States ask the Soviet Union, still heavily involved as a supplier of weapons and military advisers to Afghanistan, to remove the Kabul government as a preliminary to peace negotiations

and replace it with an interim administration headed by a neutral Afghan.

Speaking after several days of high-level talks in Kabul on ways to respond to the Bush-Bhutto meeting, General Najib said that chaos could follow if his government was removed at the outset of the peace process.

Referring to splits among the Afghan guerrillas that have resulted in some of those factions fighting each other inside Afghanistan, he said: "Should we make another Lebanon of Afghanistan? At least the present regime gives the situation a relative stability."

While describing Mr. Bush's acceptance of the need for a political settlement as "the beginning of a move toward political realism," General Najib said that efforts to change the Kabul government in advance of the peace talks were a breach of the United Nations Charter's guarantee of each nation's right of self-determination.

"If I go to Gorbachev, and we decide together that Bhutto should be removed in Pakistan," he said, "isn't that an interference in Pakistan's internal affairs?"

The general, wearing an open-necked safari suit, denied that he or his colleagues were Marxists, saying that the 1978 coup had been taken over in its initial stages by extremists.

Perhaps most striking, he declined to defend the intervention by Soviet troops, which lasted nearly nine years until their final withdrawal on Feb. 15.

"Whether the presence of Soviet troops was a mistake or not, we leave for history to judge," he said.

Now that Soviet troops have gone, General Najib added, the United States should consider the kind of government likely to be formed by the guerrillas, whose most powerful leaders, he said, were Islamic fundamentalists, and compare it with what his government has proposed.

"For the United States," he asked, "which is more appropriate: a nonaligned Afghanistan — free, independent, democratized and professing democracy — or a fanatic, extremist and fundamentalist regime?"

Alluding to Iran, he said: "Haven't the United States already tasted the bitterness of fundamentalism? Is it anxious to taste another bitter pepper?"

Rather than continuing to "encourage" the rebels by sustaining the flow of arms, General Najib said, the United States should look seriously at the peace proposals made by Kabul, which include a cease-fire to be followed by a Soviet and American arms cutoff, the formation of a coalition government by Kabul and the guerrillas and, ultimately, elections under UN supervision.

Stunned by Attacks, Meskhetians Flee Uzbekistan

By Esther B. Fein

New York Times Service

TASHKENT, U.S.S.R. — Fayzi Shakhmurov watched as his niece Aziza hastily packed her family's belongings and then left her village in a borrowed car with her husband and two children.

In abandoning the small farm where they lived in Yangiyl, about 30 kilometers (18 miles) from Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, they joined a panicked wave of Meskhetians who have been fleeing the republic, terrified by young Uzbeks who began attacking and killing them in an unexpected wave of violence that began early this month.

"I tried to convince her to stay, that we were safe here, but I knew she had to go," said Mr. Shakhmurov, whose family was one of thousands of Meskhetians deported here by Stalin in 1944 from their land in southern Georgia.

"All these years we have lived here, we have been like brothers with the Uzbeks," he said. "We shared bread with Uzbeks, we shared the land. We married each other. What has suddenly torn our world apart?"

Meskhetians have been leaving this republic by the thousands, stunned by the sudden, systematic and savage violence against them by frenzied youths armed with knives and automatic weapons.

Defying the presence of more than 12,000 government troops, the Uzbeks have burned 748 homes, killed at least 100 people, including children and the elderly, and wounded more than 1,000.

Soviet officials have prevented Western journalists from going to Fergana, an eastern region about 320 kilometers from Tashkent, where the unrest has been concentrated, and to all areas in Uzbekistan with large Meskhetian populations.

But in Tashkent, Meskhetians and Uzbeks said they simply could not understand why two peoples who lived harmoniously together for nearly 45 years were now beset by some of the worst ethnic violence in Soviet history.

Although people can recount several confrontations that preceded the attacks — a skirmish in a bar, a dispute in a market — they say that none of the incidents could have led to the brutality that has gripped the towns of Fergana, Kokand, Kuvasai, Margilan and Namangan, where for decades, Uzbeks and Meskhetians have been neighbors and friends.

Many people with family and friends in the troubled area, and some who visited there, said the violence appeared to be directed by a broad-based and well-organized group with the money and power to round up large numbers of young

men and to supply them with heavy arms.

Authorities say that they have confiscated thousands of weapons, including automatic guns, rifles, pistols and crude knives, and that those caught often were carrying large amounts of cash.

The prevailing opinion of Tashkent residents is that the officials and local leaders who for decades ruled the republic through corruption and feudal force — many have been tried on criminal charges and convicted — are orchestrating the unrest to show that they are still in control.

Witnesses said the rioters were all young men traveling in convoys

of trucks, cars and motorcycles, strangers to the places they burned and the people they raped, mutilated and set afire.

There have been no cases of neighbors turning against neighbors, they said, and Uzbeks who sheltered Meskhetians in their homes have been terrorized by the marauders, most of whom were said to appear intoxicated by alcohol and drugs.

The situation is further complicated in that Uzbekistan has severe social and economic problems that were long ignored by corrupt authorities who exploited the people and the land.

West Germans Indict 2 IRA Bomb Suspects

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KARLSRUHE, West Germany

Two suspected members of the Irish Republican Army were charged Wednesday with attempted murder in the bombing of two British Army bases in West Germany.

Chief Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann identified the suspects as Terence G. McGeough and Gerard T. Hanratty, who have been imprisoned in West Germany since their arrest in August 1988.

The men, both aged 30 and from

Northern Ireland, were accused of bombings in 1987 and 1988 that injured 46 persons, Mr. Rebmann's office said.

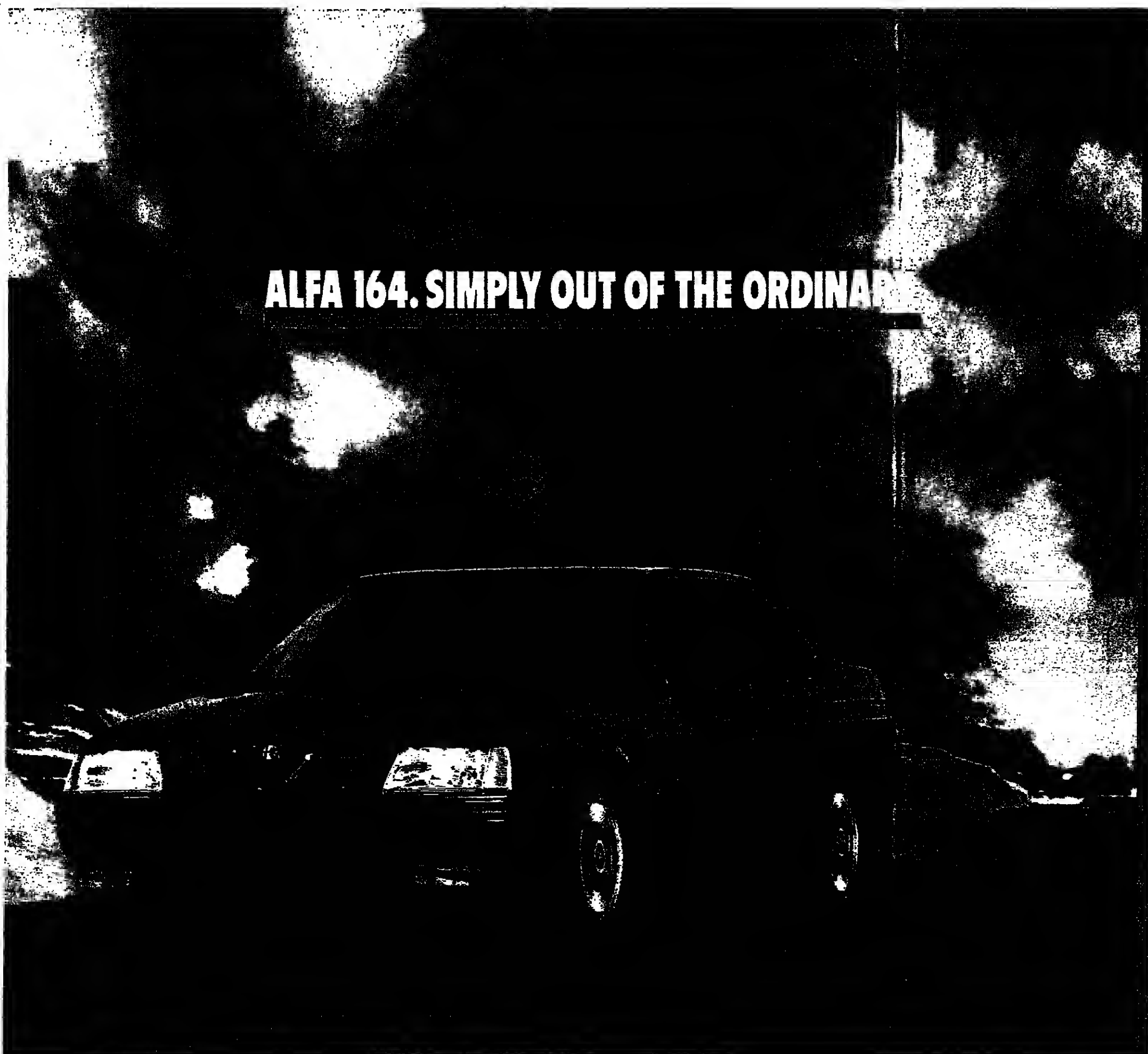
It said both men were believed to belong to the IRA, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

The men were indicted by the office for a March 1987 car bombing at the Mönchengladbach headquarters of the British Rhine Army and the Royal Air Force in West Germany, and an attack on the

Glamorgan army barracks in Duisburg in July last year.

West German police arrested the heavily armed men after they had crossed the Dutch border into West Germany near the town of Waldfeucht, about 70 kilometers (43 miles) northwest of Cologne. British military installations are located in the area. (Reuters, AP)

PERSONAL INVESTING
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
9:00 AM - 5:00 PM



ALFA 164. SIMPLY OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Born from Alfa Romeo's remarkable heritage of superb performance and incomparable handling, the new Alfa 164 is quite simply an extraordinary sports saloon.

Styled by Pininfarina, the 164's Sporty profile has one of the best aerodynamic ratings in its category: CX 0.30. To give it increased speed, but with better stability and fuel consumption. The 3-litre V-6 model has a power plant which develops 192 horsepower, producing a quite exceptional torque of 25 kg/m at 4,000 rpm. More than sufficient to ensure spectacular acceleration, even in high gear. Top speed is over 230 kph. (Automatic transmission is also available).

The 2-litre Twin Spark version develops 148 HP, a torque of 19 kg/m at 4,000 rpm, and has a top speed of over 210 kph.

The interior of the 164, constructed from elegant materials and designed with obsessive attention to detail, is as luxurious as it is spacious. Active safety features such as ABS and Alfa Romeo's legendary road-holding ability combine security with performance, to give a unique driving experience. And the world over there are Alfa Romeo dealers who share a passion for fine cars and the highly refined technical skills that go into them. The Alfa 164. Extraordinary. From every point of view.





Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, addressing a rally in Madrid for Socialist Party candidates for the European Parliament.

EUROPE: Swing to Left Predicted in EC Parliament

(Continued from page 1)
hope of winning a parliamentary majority, but he faces the risk of losing seats to resurgent leftist minority parties. In Luxembourg, which traditionally forms coalition governments from two of its three main parties, Prime Minister Jacques Santer could lose out in the scrambling.

Even though he is not on the ballot, the stakes are almost as large for the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl. Weakened by election losses earlier this year in

West Berlin and Hesse, Mr. Kohl faces the possibility of being eclipsed in the voting that is scheduled for Sunday.

A poll issued on Friday showed the opposition Social Democrats with 41 percent, Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic-Union alliance with 36 percent, the Greens with 9 percent, the rightist Republicans 6 percent and the Free Democrats, partners in Mr. Kohl's ruling coalition, also with 6 percent.

Political analysts note that the

potential "red-green" coalition has 30 percent, while Mr. Kohl's coalition commands only 42 percent in that poll. If the results are as bleak as the poll suggests, Mr. Kohl could face a battle to retain his party chairmanship at its national congress in September.

In France, where Socialists and Gaullists now each have 20 seats in the European Parliament, the centrist opposition has split between two states, which should benefit the Socialists and give the Greens a chance to gain representation. One Gaullist slate is headed by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, but another centrist group boasts Simone Veil, a former president of the European Parliament, as its standard-bearer.

In Spain, the chief question is the ability of the Socialist Party of Prime Minister Felipe González to hold its margin over the center-right opposition coalition at a time when Mr. González has been weakened by a labor-union protest campaign.

In Italy, where the No. 3 Socialists were instrumental in bringing down the Christian Democratic government on May 19, their leader, Bettino Craxi, is hoping the party can climb past the Communists into the No. 2 spot, thereby strengthening his hand in the creation of the new government. With the Communists busy disowning the bloodbath in China, observers think that shuffle is possible.

SWEDEN: Palme Case Founders

(Continued from page 1)
400 bottles of hard liquor from state alcohol shops in the past two years alone.

His tactic on the witness stand seemed to be to confess to nearly every imaginable crime, except the murder of Mr. Palme.

Mr. Petersson has even claimed an affection for the prime minister. On Tuesday, a major prosecution witness gave a different version of events on the night of the murder than he had told the police.

Ulf Spinnars, an alcoholic and drug user, had said that he saw Mr. Petersson return to his apartment about 1 A.M. on the night of the murder, which would have given him enough time to have killed Mr. Palme at 11:21 P.M. and go home.

But in court, Mr. Spinnars' recollection of this changed. Asked about the time he saw Mr. Petersson, he replied: "I can't remember the minutes. But I think it was around midnight, but it could have been five or ten minutes after."

Another retreat from earlier statements came Wednesday in the testimony of Hans Mickalina, a friend of the defendant's who served time in prison with him. Mr. Mickalina had said that Mr. Petersson spoke of his deep hatred of Swedish society and of Mr. Palme.

But Mr. Mickalina now said of the defendant: "He is neither a left nor a right-wing extremist. And I have never heard him express hatred against Olof Palme."

CRIME: New Soviet Gangs

(Continued from page 1)
organized crime included extortion, racketeering and murder, as well as street gambling games like "three thimbles," the traditional shell game played in the Soviet Union for \$75 or \$100 a turn.

The police estimates of the increasing complexity of the gangs led to questions about whether underworld organization was evolving to the level of a centralized Soviet "Cosa Nostra."

"The Cosa Nostra would be broke within a week in Moscow," an official said lightly. "The bureaucracy would strangle it."

But after the laughter died, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Gurov stressed that more than 1,200 gangs were active in Soviet organized crime and had begun to build affiliations across cities and republics and to seek links with organized crime in foreign countries.

"Any delay is dangerous," he said in urging the creation of a special state commission to deal with the problem.

Ministry officials said they had information about attempts to link up with foreign organized crime, but they declined to discuss it in detail. They said they were watchful of the possibility of Soviet gangs' seeking connections with émigré communities in New York

Gorbachev Wins Offer Of New Economic Ties

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union visited West Germany's high-tech capital of Stuttgart on Wednesday, where he secured an offer of increased economic cooperation and heard an appeal to tear down the Berlin Wall.

He praised the southern state of Baden-Württemberg, of which Stuttgart is the capital, for playing a leading role in trade and scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union. On the third day of his four-day visit to West Germany, Mr. Gorbachev also renewed his call for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Thousands of well-wishers packed Stuttgart's main square to welcome the Soviet leader in a repeat of the emotional greeting that he received on Tuesday in Bonn.

Mr. Gorbachev flew to Stuttgart for the half-day visit in part to renew his acquaintance with the Baden-Württemberg state governor, Lothar Späth, one of West Germany's most prominent conservative politicians.

Mr. Späth is viewed as the most likely candidate to succeed Chancellor Helmut Kohl as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union if the party decides that Mr. Kohl's

sagging popularity poses too great a risk to its chances in the next national election in December, 1990.

Mr. Späth proposed Wednesday to create an industrial park for up to 20 West German companies in the Soviet Union. Mr. Gorbachev welcomed the offer, a spokesman for the Baden-Württemberg government said.

"In the realization of our mutual future in the European house," Mr. Späth said, "we want to lend a hand to the best of our ability in order to overcome the division of the continent."

But Mr. Späth added: "There are, of course, still a lot of things that are obstructive to the construction of the European house. There are still walls and barbed wire on the construction site."

Mr. Gorbachev has made repeated public calls for the creation of a "common European house," an appeal designed in part to promote the integration of the Soviet Union into Western Europe's economy. In a joint communiqué issued Wednesday in Bonn, the West German government said it and the nation's industry were "prepared to contribute, to the extent that this is possible, to the success of 'Gorbachev's economic reforms' in the Soviet Union."

GORBACHEV: Image of Hope

(Continued from page 1)

Gorbachev's current trip, Mr. Brezhnev, the playwright said, had "all the charm of a weather-beaten tombstone." Mr. Gorbachev, he said, was a "charmer" who is bringing alive "the ghost of freedom."

There are other leaders in the Soviet hierarchy, notably Alexander N. Yakovlev, the Communist Party's foreign policy chief, and Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the foreign minister, who share Mr. Gorbachev's vision when it comes to policy changes, but it is difficult to imagine either one plunging into crowds with the same sense of ease.

Mr. Gorbachev has been greeted with as much emotion as was John F. Kennedy on his visit to Berlin 27 years ago.

"The enthusiasm for Kennedy back then, that was mainly about Berlin," Mr. Eschenburg said. "Gorbachev is something more. He has made fundamental changes in the system of the Soviet Union. He has dispelled fears of the bogeyman sitting somewhere over in Moscow and trying to rob us of our freedom."

The press has also poked fun at West German leaders and their presumed envy of Mr. Gorbachev's popularity. One cartoon showed

Chancellor Helmut Kohl using a makeup pencil to draw a Gorbachev birthmark on his pate.

But the Germans are also aware of the anxiety, especially in the United States and Britain, about Bonn's increasingly warm relationship with Mr. Gorbachev. An editorial in the conservative daily Die Welt acknowledged that the West was concerned that "the Germans are not on some special road headed eastwards led by dangerous irrationalism and moods."

Mr. Gorbachev's trip, which ends Thursday, and the outpouring of affection for him, Die Welt said, will "without doubt" increase the interest in other Western countries. For the Soviet leader, it must be a relief to leave behind his economic and social problems at home, board his Aeroflot jet and bathe for a few days in the kindness of strangers.

During his absence, Soviet television gives extensive news coverage to Mr. Gorbachev and the warm reception he gets when he travels abroad.

Soviets frequently remark that Mr. Gorbachev is different when he is abroad. The more bullying side of his personality is nowhere to be seen, they say.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

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CONVENTION CENTERS IN ASIA

New Facilities to Meet Increased Demand

When a group of travel delegates from the International Congress and Convention Association paid a visit to Hong Kong last November, they were given a dramatic introduction to one of the Asia-Pacific region's latest efforts to attract a larger share of the \$340-billion global business travel market.

Put aboard buses at the airport, the delegates naturally assumed they were on their way to their hotels. Instead, they were driven across the harbor and into the newly completed pride and joy of Hong Kong's convention travel industry, the US\$280 million Convention and Exhibition Centre on the Wanchai waterfront. But the really dramatic part came next: the buses drove straight into one of the center's huge service escalators (capable of carrying up to four-and-a-half metric tons each), were lifted to the fourth floor and took a short spin — still in the buses — around one of the center's two 9,100-square-meter (96,885-square-foot) exhibition halls.

The message was obvious: when it comes to conventions, Hong Kong now has the capacity to handle the biggest and the best. And with five floors of ultra-modern exhibition and conference space; sophisticated audiovisual, staging and business services; five restaurants of its own; and the integrated amenities of two five-star hotels (the New World Harbourside and Grand Hyatt), the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre is typical of the tremendous expansion of the Asia-Pacific region's convention travel industry.

This growth, in turn, reflects the more sophisticated marketing strategies of regional hotel groups and tourism authorities, who are reaching beyond the usual package tour groups for a more high-yield visitor. Hong Kong's 1988 statistics — typical of the region — show that conventioners and incentive travelers stay an average 7.19 nights each compared with the ordinary tour-

ist's 3.5, and spend almost three times as much money. They are also more likely to influence foreign investment in the region's economic growth, which — in the emerging new industrial societies of Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia — is based on the twin-track development of tourism and foreign investment.

Taiwan's tourist board quotes the Confucian saying, "There is no greater joy than to welcome a friend from far away," to describe the republic's attitude toward international visitors. The Taipei International Convention Centre, whose eight stories provide 60,000 square meters of floor space, is one of Asia's newest such facilities. Its 12 conference rooms can accommodate up to 3,300 delegates. The convention center joins the huge 46,780-square-meter World Trade Center Exhibition Hall, which was opened in 1986, the 34-story World Trade Building and a 1,022-room Grand Hyatt Hotel to complete the largest construction project ever undertaken in Taiwan.

Among the leading regional convention centers, Thailand is rated as one of the most popular because of its lower hotel rates (though these are currently rising sharply, especially in Bangkok) and for the vibrancy of its cultural attractions and handicrafts. With tourism now its number one industry, Thailand's convention sector is also one of the best organized in the region, with most leading hotels in its key convention center — Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Pattaya and Phuket — offering conference and entertainment facilities for up to 2,000 guests each.

Thailand's most lavish convention spot is the Rose Garden Country Resort at Nakorn Pathom, about 60 kilometers (38 miles) west of Bangkok. Renowned for its convention theme parties, this 24-hectare (59.3-acre) Thai-style bungalow resort has a staff of up to 1,000 for convention spectacles, including engineers and sound technicians, 200 dancers and musicians, 10 ceremonial elephants, huge fireworks displays and the capacity to create a corporate or conference logo or theme from 10,000 orchids and roses. And shine a thousand lights on it, if need be.

Neighboring Malaysia has been a latecomer to the regional tourist stakes, but is making up for it with a concerted drive to establish the island of Penang as its chief convention venue. During 1989 — Penang Convention Year — the island is promoting the 5,000 rooms and modern conference facilities of a new generation of five-star hotels and resorts that have sprung up around its Dewan Sri Penang convention complex, built in 1972 for the PATA (Pacific Area Travel Association) conference.

Both Thailand and Malaysia are also poised to take advantage of another downward lurch in the rollercoaster development of Singapore's hotel and convention industry. After a two-year glut of rooms and relatively bargain rates caused by the city's fierce redevelopment program, a number of more established properties are launching renovation projects this year. This could reduce Singapore's supply of quality rooms by up to 30 percent, meaning higher prices on conference and incentive packages.



Taipei is the site of one of Asia's newest state-of-the-art convention centers.

Meanwhile, Korea is eyeing the convention market with some attractive propositions of its own — relatively cheap rates, modern winter ski and summer beach resorts, as well as top-class, ready-made facilities and infrastructure for large-scale conferences: the 1988 Olympic Games complex in Seoul.

The key Indonesian tourist mecca, Bali, is planning the construction of a new multi-purpose convention center attached to the Nusa Dua Hotel. It will have a convention hall for up to 1,500 people, an exhibition hall, 11 meeting rooms and an auditorium, a 400-room hotel and a 24-hour medical center.

In spite of all this development, convention and incentive travel is

still an infant sector of the tourist industry in the Asia-Pacific region — but it is a lusty baby. In Hong Kong, for instance, this sector represents 10 percent of the 5.6 million people who visited the colony and spent in excess of US\$4 billion last year. This year, tourism officials are expecting a 15 percent increase in visiting conventioners.

In Australia, officials are literally crowing over the results of a major expansion of convention resorts and other facilities, which has seen multi-million dollar venues established in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Adelaide, Perth and even far-north Darwin. Conventions for 1988, Australia's Bicentennial Year, were estimated to have generated A\$1 billion (US\$1.33 billion) in rev-

enue, and industry chiefs expect this to double over the next decade.

And in Tokyo the new Makuhari convention center east of the city expects to attract over one million visitors to its inaugural event, an international automobile show beginning October 26, 1989.

With tourism to the Asia-Pacific region already growing at more than double the world average, according to an American Express survey, the area's convention center facilities are sure to continue to expand.

This advertising section was written by Derek Maidland, publisher and editor-in-chief of The Pacific Traveler.

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SCIENCE

On AIDS, Progress Comes in Small Steps

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

MONTREAL — The 5,000 reports at the international AIDS meeting here focused on how AIDS has become a chronic disease that partly responds to some therapies, but for which it will take years to develop an effective treatment or vaccine.

In jammed lectures and in discussions in thronged hallways, many experts spoke of managing AIDS like cancer and other chronic diseases with "cocktails" of several new and existing drugs.

Dr. Samuel Broder, head of the National Cancer Institute in Be-

thesda, Maryland, said that researchers were expanding their studies on AIDS patients with two chemical cousins of AZT, or azidothymidine. AZT is now the only drug licensed in the United States for treating acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The experimental drugs are DDI (dideoxyinosine) and DDC (dideoxycytidine). In tests, some patients who could not tolerate AZT were able to take one of these agents.

Dr. Broder said that, in seeking cures for AIDS, researchers "should borrow a page from the history of curative therapy in childhood leukemias."

Cancer, of course, is different in that it is not a transmissible infection. In seeking a therapy for leukemia, doctors found that no one drug cured a child and that some were dangerous when given alone. But doctors eventually learned how to combine drugs to cure many cases of leukemia.

Many people "predicted with a certainty that is exasperating" that there would be no progress with leukemia, Dr. Broder said. "They were as wrong then as those who say that we will not make progress against AIDS are wrong now."

In using the word cure, Dr. Broder said he did not necessarily

mean ridding the body of the human immunodeficiency virus that causes AIDS. Rather, he said he used the term in a statistical sense, the way doctors speak of people who are free of cancer for five years as being cured.

Dr. June E. Osborn, dean of the University of Michigan School of Public Health, told the 11,800 participants from 89 countries that "it is not for lack of trying" that a cure is not in sight.

A few advances were reported at the meeting. But even the most dramatic, like Dr. Jonas Salk's report on an experimental vaccine that protected two chimpanzees, represented small steps toward the goal of prevention.

While Dr. Salk held out hope that someday the vaccine might help prevent an AIDS infection from progressing to the disease, he also said it might have to be used in combination with AZT or other therapies.

The overwhelming majority of reports concerned scientific nuances, incremental increases in knowledge and affirmed results of earlier studies and experiments.

Despite these gains, the death toll from AIDS remains high. In the United States alone, the Centers for Disease Control estimates that more than 54,000 people have died because of the disease.

Many participants expressed concern that health officials throughout the world were not act-

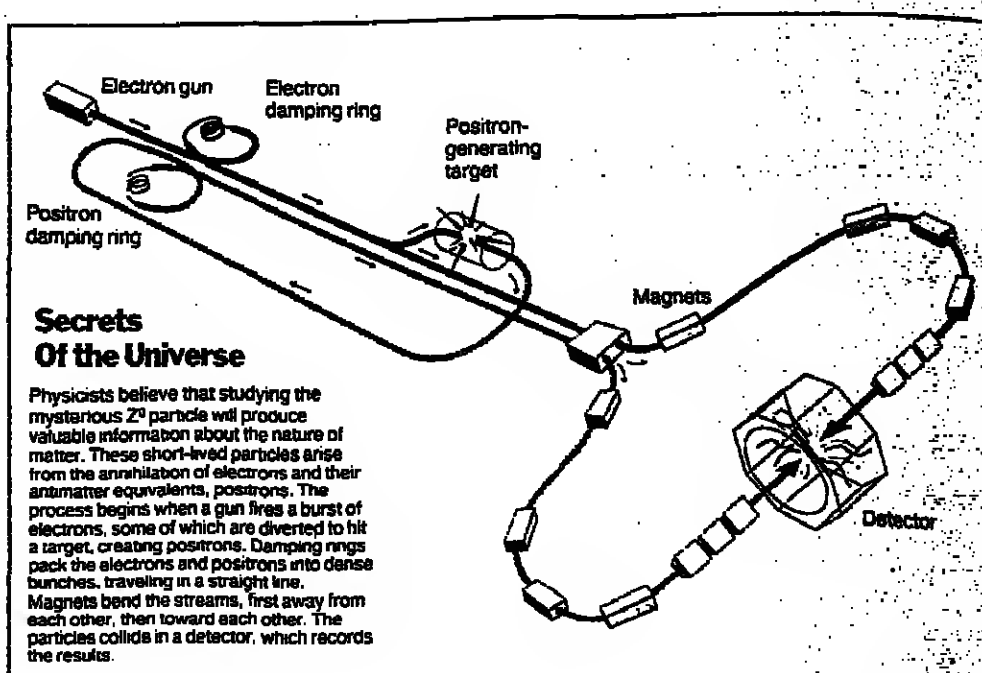
ing urgently enough to educate people about the use of condoms and other means of reducing their risk of infection.

Dr. Jonathan Mann, the head of the World Health Organization's global AIDS program, estimated that about 35 million teenagers become sexually active each year. But many of them do not take precautions.

Indeed, a study from medical researchers at the University of California at San Francisco showed that many young women who should be aware of the dangers ignore the precautions. The study found that many women who have had sexually transmitted diseases or unwanted pregnancies still do not insist that their partners use condoms.

Another study from the University of California at San Francisco found that physicians do not routinely counsel patients about AIDS prevention, although patients say they are willing to discuss AIDS and sexual behavior.

On the vaccine front, the scientists agreed that an effective version is still years away. Ivan L. Head, who was chairman of the six-day conference, calculated that more than a million babies were born in the world during the meeting. And the scientists noted that many if not most of these babies are likely to become sexually active before a vaccine is licensed.



Secrets Of the Universe

Physicists believe that studying the mysterious Z⁰ particle will produce valuable information about the nature of matter. These short-lived particles arise from the annihilation of electrons and their antiparticle equivalents, positrons. The process begins when a gun fires a burst of electrons, some of which are diverted to hit a target, creating positrons. Damping rings pack the electrons and positrons into dense bunches, traveling in a straight line. Magnets bend the streams, first away from each other, then toward each other. The particles collide in a detector, which records the results.

U.S., European Labs Racing To Find Elusive Z⁰ Particles

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

LABORATORIES in the United States and Europe are in a neck-and-neck race to learn whether any new families of fundamental subatomic particles remain to be discovered, and the finish line is now only a few months away.

Plagued in the past year by technical problems and financial constraints, the United States' leading contender, the Stanford Linear Collider, fell far behind in its race with Europe's huge scientific consortium.

But in recent weeks the Stanford machine has finally begun to come up to speed. The Stanford group now seems to stand a chance of matching an experimental plum just ahead of Europe's new Large Electron-Positron accelerator.

The LEP, which is by far the largest accelerator ever built, will be formally opened with ceremonies next month, and unless there are quick results at Stanford, scientists predict that by September, LEP will overwhelm the competition.

The Stanford group plans to continue performing experiments that do not require the vast energy available from the European machine, but if the European scientists are first in answering the big questions, they are certain to capture international acclaim.

Both Stanford's collider and Europe's LEP operate by slamming together negatively charged electrons and positively charged positrons. From the resulting annihilations new, heavy particles emerge and measuring them opens new vistas of scientific knowledge.

The questions these and other large accelerators will answer are important for understanding the fundamental structure of the universe.

Solutions are certain to enhance both the prestige and financial support of the groups that achieve them. Results could influence the design and financing of future accelerators and might eventually affect plans for the Superconducting Supercollider, the giant particle accelerator the United States intends to build in Texas.

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in California built its collider using an innovative new design to stay within a very tight budget, about \$115 million.

By contrast, CERN, the 14-nation European Laboratory for Particle Physics, has spent about \$1 billion on LEP, using a thoroughly proven design. It is built in a 17-mile (27-kilometer) circular tunnel under the Jura Mountains between France and Switzerland.

Scientists never doubted that the LEP machine would easily achieve its experimental objectives. But by adopting innovative shortcuts, the rival Stanford group, with its aging, two-mile-long linear accelerator, has sought, in the words of physicists in the rival teams, to "skim the cream" of these experiments.

The object of the race is to measure important characteristics of a fundamental particle called the Z⁰, a short-lived, very heavy particle that conveys the weak nuclear force between neighboring nuclear particles.

The weak force, which is responsible for some forms of radioactivity, is one of the four known forces of nature. The others are the strong force, which binds together the atomic nucleus and the electromagnetic and gravitational forces.

The Z⁰, which was discovered by CERN scientists in 1983, gives theoretical physicists an important key to understanding the master plan by which all matter is organized. But to use this key, scientists need precise measurements of hundreds or thousands of the particles, not just a few. The Z⁰ particles decay, spontaneously and randomly, in many different ways.

Scientists believe that, once they have accounted for all the possible decay routes, they will also know how many families or "generations" of fundamental particles the universe can accommodate. Three generations of particles are known now, and astronomers believe evidence from the stars rules out any more than four generations.

Accelerator results from Stanford, and CERN and another major institution, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois, are expected to determine whether any more than three are possible.

A Rare Conjunction of Saturn, Star

New York Times Service

ASTRONOMERS in many parts of the world are preparing for a rare event: the passage of Saturn across the light of a bright star. This phenomenon, called an occultation, will occur July 3 and will offer astronomers a chance to see the planet, its rings and its moons in unusual detail.

Experts say anyone with a telescope will be able to observe it, but even people who view it with the eye should be able to see the star vanish as the planet blocks its light.

The star, 28 Sagittarii in the constellation Sagittarius, is the brightest ever to be blocked by the planet, astronomers say.

One of Saturn's moons, Titan, will also obscure

the star, offering astronomers a rare chance to gain information about its atmosphere.

Some astronomers may observe a remarkable flash when the star is directly behind Titan. Scientists expect that the Titan atmosphere will bend the star's light, causing it to circle around the moon in all directions.

The central flash phenomenon is dependent on the blocking object being a perfect sphere. Because Saturn is so flattened at the poles, experts do not expect a flash when the planet blocks the star.

According to calculations by the Lick Observatory in California, Titan's central flash is most likely to be seen in Armenia, Lebanon and Libya. Part of Titan, however, should eclipse the star over much of Europe, Africa and part of Asia.

Loss of Habitat Endangers Indonesia's Rare Birds

By Victoria Butler

JAKARTA — One-sixth of the world's birds, about 1,500 species, are found in Indonesia, a country of more than 13,000 islands stretching 5,000 kilometers (more than 3,000 miles) from mainland Southeast Asia to Australia. Roughly half these birds are found nowhere else on the globe. Their continued existence, however, is increasingly threatened by a rapid loss of habitat and a lucrative international trade in birds.

At least two Indonesian species — the Javan wattled lapwing and the crested paradise flycatcher — became extinct during the last 30 years. Scores of others have not been sighted for decades. In his new book, "The Birds of Java and Bali," John McKin- nion, a senior conservation adviser to the World Wildlife Fund for Nature, says that there are 28 species on the island of Java alone that have not been recorded in recent times. "Some of these may already be extinct," he said. The International Council for Bird Preservation lists 126 Indonesian birds as highly endangered. About 200 more are seriously threatened.

Indonesia's vanishing birds are just a small part of an estimated one million species of plants and animals in danger of extinction as mankind destroys their habitat,

the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) warned last week. In its annual report, the agency said it had asked legal experts to draw up a draft international treaty to preserve the earth's biological diversity. UNEP officials said they were worried that without such a treaty potentially useful plants and animals could be lost forever.

Conservationists agree that Indonesian birds are dying primarily because they are losing their habitat to man. Timber companies, land developers and settlers who cut and burn the jungle for farming are rapidly destroying Indonesia's lowland rain forests. Java, crowded with 100 million people, has less than 10 percent of its original natural habitat.

Many of the most endangered birds live in the lowland forests and mangrove swamps, which are disappearing. The rare white-winged wood duck, a large showy black and white duck, was once plentiful in the swamp forests of Sumatra and West Java. Sumatra still has a small breeding population but there are no recent records of the bird in Java. Many other species, including the milky stork, the white-shouldered ibis, Schneider's pitta and Salvadori's pheasant are being squeezed out of existence. Many of Indonesia's birds are found on

only one island, and in some cases in only a small area of the island. The crested paradise flycatcher, now extinct, was confined to Sangihe Island off the north coast of Sulawesi. The lowland forests it lived in are gone. Scientists collected nine specimens of a unique blue flycatcher from the island of Damar in 1899. No ornithologist has been back since. "There are hundreds of birds here that little is known about," said Derrick Holmes, editor of Kukula, the bulletin of the Indonesian Ornithological Society.

Many other Indonesian birds, however, are endangered because they are well-known and highly prized. Conservationists estimate that as many as a million birds are exported each year from Indonesia, most of them illegally. The trade in birds is well organized, while the country's size and myriad islands make protection difficult. The lucrative trade in some species can rival the drug trade. The famed birds of paradise, for example, can fetch as much as \$60,000 each in Europe. Although these rare birds are on the Indonesian government's most protected list, they are still eagerly sought by rich collectors around the world.

Ornithologists say the illegal trade in two less celebrated birds, the salmon crested cockatoo and the Bali starling, has brought

both species to the edge of extinction. The cockatoo lives only on Ceram Island, in eastern Indonesia. In 1984, the government set a legal annual trading limit of 7,000 of these large, shimmering pink birds. This year the quota was reduced to 5,000. However, conservationists say that smuggling is so rampant that it makes a mockery of the quota system.

The Bali starling, also known as Rothschild's starling, is found in the wild only on the northwestern tip of Bali. Less than 40 of these white-crested birds with cobalt-blue eye patches and black wing and tail tips survive there, even though their natural habitat lies within a national park. Ironically, more than 700 of these birds, which have a melodious call, survive in cages and zoos around the world.

Zoos in the United States and Britain have started a project to return the rare starling to its natural home. In 1988, 40 pairs from both countries were flown to an Indonesian zoo for captive breeding. Their offspring will be released in the wild. The project is also working on improving protection within the Bali park.

Victoria Butler is a journalist based in Indonesia.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Novo	45147	5 1/8	5 1/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	170,540,000				
NYSE prev. close	193,357,010				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,650,000				
NYSE prev. close	14,370,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,650,000				
NYSE prev. close	14,370,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,650,000				
NYSE prev. close	14,370,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	17,650,000				
NYSE prev. close	14,370,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11		
181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11		
181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11		
181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11		
181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11		
181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11		
181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11		
181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11		
181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11		

Wednesday's NYSE Closing					
Composite	181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11	
Industrials	181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11	
Utilities	181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11	
Finance	181.13	180.50	180.85	-0.11	
154.96	154.61	154.90	+0.07		

AMEX Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	229	234			
Declined	229	234			
Unchanged	229	234			
Total Issues	229	234			
New Issues	229	234			
New Lists	229	234			

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week	Month	Year	
458.44	-0.29	453.26	438.52		
458.44	-0.29	453.26	438.52		
458.44	-0.29	453.26	438.52		
458.44	-0.29	453.26	438.52		
458.44	-0.29	453.26	438.52		
458.44	-0.29	453.26	438.52		
458.44	-0.29	453.26	438.52		
458.44	-0.29	453.26	438.52		
458.44	-0.29	453.26	438.52		

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
BAT	47724	5 1/8	5 1/8	1/4	+
OMI	45328	11	10 1/2	1/2	+
TIE	7400	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+
Novo	39779	6 3/8	6 3/8	1/4	+

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Chg.				
Bonds	92.04	+0.11			
Utilities	92.04	+0.11			
Industrials	92.04	+0.11			

NYSE Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	245	243			
Declined	245	243			
Unchanged	245	243			
Total Issues	245	243			
New Issues	245	243			
New Lists	245	243			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	'58/59			
293,446	561,148	19,344			
293,446	561,148	19,344			
293,446	561,148	19,344			
293,446	561,148	19,344			
293,446	561,148	19,344			
293,446	561,148	19,344			
293,446	561,148	19,344			
293,446	561,148	19,344			
293,446	561,148	19,344			

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	293,446	293,446	293,446	-0.16	
Industrials	293,446	293,446	293,446	-0.16	
Utilities	293,446	293,446	293,446	-0.16	
Finance	293,446	293,446	293,446	-0.16	
SP 500	293,446	293,446	293,446	-0.16	

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
371.83	369.88	370.49	-0.32		
371.83	369.88	370.49	-0.32		
371.83	369.88	370.49	-0.32		
371.83	369.88	370.49	-0.32		
371.83	369.88	370.49	-0.32		
371.83	369.88	370.49	-0.32		
371.83	369.88	370.49	-0.32		
371.83	369.88	370.49	-0.32		
371.83	369.88	370.49	-0.32		

NASDAQ Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	92	84			
Declined	92	84			
Unchanged	92	84			
Total Issues	92	84			
New Issues	92	84			
New Lists	92	84			

AMEX Stock Index		
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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	111 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	54 1/2	+ 1/2
Apple	42 1/2	+ 1/2
Oracle	38 1/2	+ 1/2
Novell	34 1/2	+ 1/2
Lotus	32 1/2	+ 1/2
Hyperion	30 1/2	+ 1/2
Intuit	28 1/2	+ 1/2
VisiCorp	26 1/2	+ 1/2
Parsons	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Unisys	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Spacenet	20 1/2	+ 1/2
WorldCom	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Comcast	16 1/2	+ 1/2
Time Warner	14 1/2	+ 1/2
Turner	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Warner Bros	10 1/2	+ 1/2
Paramount	8 1/2	+ 1/2
Universal	6 1/2	+ 1/2
Disney	4 1/2	+ 1/2
Walt Disney	2 1/2	+ 1/2

Symbol	Price	Change
AT&T	111 1/4	+ 1/4
Verizon	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Sprint	91 1/4	+ 1/4
Qwest	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Southwest	71 1/4	+ 1/4
Delta	61 1/4	+ 1/4
American	51 1/4	+ 1/4
United	41 1/4	+ 1/4
Northwest	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Allegiant	21 1/4	+ 1/4
JetBlue	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Southwest	1 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Boeing	111 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	91 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	61 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	51 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	41 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	1 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
General Electric	111 1/4	+ 1/4
Westinghouse	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed Martin	91 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	71 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	61 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	51 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	41 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	1 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Boeing	111 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	91 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	61 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	51 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	41 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	1 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Boeing	111 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	91 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	61 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	51 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	41 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	1 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Boeing	111 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	91 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	61 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	51 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	41 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	1 1/4	+ 1/4

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Boeing	111 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	91 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	61 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	51 1/4	+ 1/4
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Northrop	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	21 1/4	+ 1/4
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Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
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Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
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Boeing	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
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Northrop	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	1 1/4	+ 1/4

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Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
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Northrop	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
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Lockheed	1 1/4	+ 1/4

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Grumman	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	1 1/4	+ 1/4

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Northrop	81 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
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Northrop	31 1/4	+ 1/4
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Grumman	71 1/4	+ 1/4
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Raytheon	41 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	1 1/4	+ 1/4

Floating-Rate Notes

June 14

Dollars

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
AT&T	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4

Pounds Sterling

June 14

Pounds

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
AT&T	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4

Deutsche Marks

June 14

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
AT&T	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4

Japanese Yen

June 14

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
AT&T	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Northrop	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Grumman	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Boeing	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Lockheed	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4
Raytheon	5.00%	7/15/89	101 1/4	101 3/4

Wednesday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.
It is updated twice a year.
Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	1988 EPS
Alcoa	1.00	4.8	15.2	34.75	28.25	2.25
Amgen	0.00	0.0	18.5	45.00	35.00	2.43
Amstar	0.00	0.0	12.5	22.00	18.00	1.76
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50,000 in New York Parade

U.S. Wide Rallies Held Against Vietnam War

NEW YORK, March 17—Down Fifth Avenue all afternoon, thousands of anti-war protesters took part in a parade marking the 15th anniversary of the Vietnam War.

Authorities said it was the largest anti-war demonstration in the city since the war began.

Thousands of Americans demonstrated in other cities throughout the United States.

The 1974 New York Times estimated that a Parade Day most official test parade organizers and veterans' groups put the size at between 75,000 and 100,000.

Paris Students 14 Hours in I

By James Goldborough
PARIS, May 6—The striking and lock-out of students at Paris today transformed the Latin Quarter into what the chief of police called a "situation."

The violence also spread into the provinces with student-police clashes.

At 14 hours, fighting broke out between police with clubs and stones and protesting students.

Not about the first of the year, but the students' strike was the first of the year.

The strike is called "Mouvement 23 mai" and is a continuation of the strike that began in May 1968.

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A CENTURY OF NEWS

FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE 1887-1987

This handsome, large-format book allows such excellent reproduction of historic Herald Tribune material that you'll be poring over the pages with the same intense excitement as the original readers. Not only front pages — with such news headlines as Queen Victoria, Charles Lindbergh, the first astronauts, right up to Reagan and Gorbachev — but also interviews with famous figures, feature articles, memorable sports pages and fascinating "retro" advertising. All from the paper that's been in tune with its time for over 100 years.

The book, compiled by Bruce Singer, starts off with an entertaining introduction by Art Buchwald. Material is organized by decades, with a review of each 10-year period from historical and journalistic viewpoints.

A superb personal or business gift. Hardcover (27 x 37 cm/10.5 x 14.5 in) 188 pages of reproductions and illustrations. Co-published with Thames & Hudson (London) and Harry N. Abrams (New York). Available in book stores and from the International Herald Tribune.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to: ☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners
my credit card: ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

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Signature _____ (necessary for credit card purchases)

Name _____
Address _____
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Country _____

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TEST your brand logos and corporate symbols

The International Herald Tribune sponsors a new annual survey to probe consumer recognition of trademarks, brand logos and product graphics in the European Community.

In Europe, with the establishment of a single market of 320 million consumers by 1993, trademarks and brand names will be the great communicators. They cross all frontiers; speak every language. As satellite television beams across the world, symbols can be more important than words.

It takes decades, vast sums of money and exposure to establish a world famous mark. With today's takeovers and mergers, brand names and logos are more valuable than ever.

To adequately gauge this value and measure retention, a worldwide program, under the direction of the Center for Marketing Graphics, has been inaugurated in Europe, the United States and the Pacific. Three separate studies will be offered one for each major trading zone with several optional packages in different world market areas and countries.

The EC study will produce for its subscribers a continuing monitor of consumer retention of package images, symbols and brand logos. The study will identify respondents by age, sex, occupation, income, education and countries.

Subscribers can also take advantage of the study's special Quick Questions (QQ) facility, allowing for attitudinal questions along with the regular survey.

Companies or agencies who want their symbols or graphics included in the study should contact the Center for Marketing Graphics, 26 Rue de Chambéry, Paris 75015 France.

Tel 33-1-4842-6000/0025.
Carolyn Platt, Executive Director
Sylvie Motte, Research Director

An annual research project to measure your company's basic tools of marketing... to monitor product graphics, trademarks, corporate symbols and brand logos in today's Europe.

YES... Send me complete information on how our company can participate in the EC Symbols & Graphics Retention Study along with dates, costs, countries and production requirements.

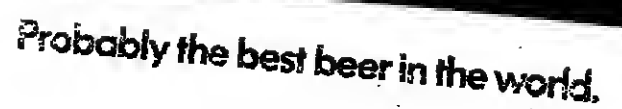
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CENTER FOR MARKETING GRAPHICS
EC/USA/PACIFIC
26 RUE DE CHAMBERY - 75015 Paris, France
Tel 33-1-4842-6000/0025 FAX 33-1-4842-9406

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
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Sole figures are insufficient. Yearly highs and lows reflect trading days, whereas Δ reflects the current week. But not all trading days are created equal. For example, the 1997-1998 trading days have been paid, the 1998-1999 trading days are not, and the 1999-2000 trading days are not. This means that the latest trading day of dividends on any stock is always based on the latest trading day of dividends on any stock. This means that the latest trading day of dividends on any stock is always based on the latest trading day of dividends on any stock.



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A great way to fly
SINGAPORE AIRLINES

Costain Makes Friendly Pyro Energy Bid

Mr. Costain said the acquisition is unlikely to have a material effect on the company's results in the current year, and should improve the 1990 results.

[illegible]

mount Communications Inc. Time shares fell \$4.50 to \$175.50 at the close Wednesday.

In its filing, revealed late Tuesday, Time asked the Federal Communications Commission to turn down Paramount's application for a voting trust administered by Donald H. Rumsfeld, a former secretary of Defense and the White House chief of staff under President Gerald R. Ford.

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SPORTS

Pistons Sweep to NBA Title as Abdul-Jabbar Exits

By David Aldridge

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The Detroit Pistons had their championship secured, the first National Basketball Association championship in the franchise's 41-year history. The game would end up 105-97 in their favor, giving them a 4-0 sweep of the Los Angeles Lakers.

So, with 19 seconds left, the Lakers coach, Pat Riley, gave up the

NBA FINALS: GAME 4

ghost and the solemn public address announcer called out a substitution: "Orlando Woolridge, in for the Captain."

And the crowd, after a pause, began a chant: "Ka-reem! Ka-reem! Ka-reem!"

With that, the 20-year professional career of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar came to a close and the chances of the two-time defending champions making it three in a row expired, just as the Pistons fashioned a convincing dismantling of the team of the 1980s.

The Pistons guards put one more shellacking on their Los Angeles counterparts. But Tuesday night, they had help, with six players in double figures. Joe Dumars, a unanimous choice for most valuable player of the championship series, scored 16 of his 23 points in the first half. Isiah Thomas and Vernice Johnson each had 14 points.

But James Edwards had the monster fourth quarter when the 7-foot (2.13-meter) center scored all of his 13 points. The other Detroit center, Bill Laimbeer, had his best offensive game in some time, with 16 points, and power forward Rick Mahorn scored 11 of his 13 points in the second half.

The Pistons had the best record in the league during the regular season and raced through the post-season with only two defeats, setting a record for fewest points allowed (92.9 points per game) in post-season play.

Their work Tuesday offset an honorable performance from James Worthy, who had a career-high 40 points in picking up the offensive slack for Magic Johnson and Byron Scott, each out one last time with hamstring malady.

Woolridge had 13 points, and Michael Cooper, playing 94 of the Lakers' last 96 minutes of the season over the last two games, had 11 points and nine assists.

Afterward, Magic Johnson visited the Pistons' locker room.

"It was a long year to get back to this point," Thomas said. "I felt good (to see Johnson) because not only did I learn a lot from him, but I learned a lot from the Lakers as well. It was good to hear congratulations coming from him and it shows, after all the years that I've been here watching him, I'm a good winner."

Magic Johnson remarked, "For

me, there won't be much to remember (of this series). It's something I'll think about all of next year. But I can't think of it as 'Me.' I've got to think of it as 'We,' and the fact is, we didn't get the job done."

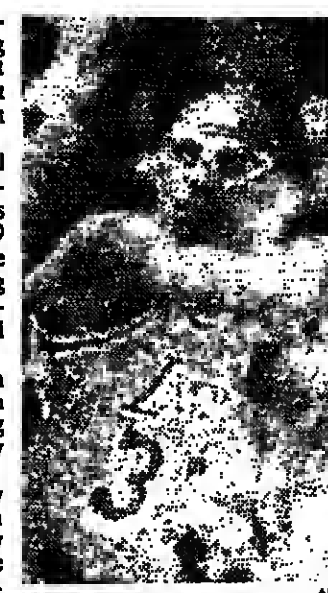
Across the way, in years as well as thousands of points, sat Abdul-Jabbar, his career as the league's all-time leading scorer (44,149 points) at an end. This night, he had just seven points, not being able to coax another mega-offensive effort out of his 42-year-old body. (See Scoreboard)

He said: "I really haven't sunk in yet, the deeper meanings of it. I'm just thankful I could last this long and walk out the door. I am very thankful."

The Lakers went to Worthy early and often, and he responded with his best game of the playoffs. They took a 16-point lead early in the second quarter, but this was a familiar script. Detroit had come back during the entire series, and the Pistons did the same again, gradually wearing down the undermanned Lakers.

"I'm disappointed, but not sad," Abdul-Jabbar said. "We knew we were going uphill without our best team, but you can't spend time dwelling on that. We did the best we could."

Worthy observed, "The adjust-



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar: an NBA record 44,149 career points.

ments we had to make were very demanding. With all the injuries, it's hard to make such an adjustment in the playoffs. We missed two players, but it's not an excuse. It would have been tough either way. They have played well all season."

Riley got the last memento, Abdul-Jabbar's game jersey.

"He went out with class and dignity, regardless of what the numbers show," Riley said. "I've got his jersey. The last sweat from Kareem's last game will hang up next to my Armani clothes. I don't care what it does to them."

Defender Gets MVP on the Attack

The Associated Press

INGLEWOOD, California — He doesn't have the charisma of an Isiah Thomas. He's not a bad boy, like Bill Laimbeer, Rick Mahorn or Dennis Rodman. He doesn't have a catchy nickname, like "The Worm" or "The Big Meech." And he's not a 7-footer like James Edwards.

He's just Joe Dumars, an ordinary Joe who was unanimously selected as the most valuable player in the National Basketball Association finals.

"I just kept waiting to wake up, just didn't wake me up," Dumars said Tuesday night after scoring 23 points. "It's an unbelievable feeling."

Dumars averaged 27.3 points per game in the finals, making 38 of 66 field goals (57.6 percent) and 33 of 38 foul shots (85.8 percent). He also averaged 6 assists.

Dumars led the Pistons in scoring in each of the last three games of the Finals, scoring 33 points in Game 2 and 31 points in Game 3.

It was an unusual role for a defensive specialist, who's normally assigned the other team's top shooter.

"I've always known I could score," Dumars said. "I was smart enough to realize that was



Dumars: 'Don't wake me up.'

not what the Pistons needed when I got there four years ago. So I played defense, but I always knew I could score."

Dumars, 26, said that what happened a year ago — when the Pistons lost to the Lakers in seven games in the finals — had a lot to do with their winning the championship this June.

"We had a greater will than anybody else in the league this year," he said. "It was a terrible feeling in our locker room last

year, the worst feeling I can ever remember."

Despite the fact that they played without starting guards Magic Johnson and Byron Scott, both sidelined by hamstring injuries, the Lakers dominated play early and were on top by 16 points early in the second quarter.

"They were aggressive early, they overplayed everything," Dumars said. "We tried not to force it and just take what they would give us."

"I thought, 'We must not panic. We have to keep our composure.' I remembered 1983, when Philadelphia was down 15 points and came back for a sweep (against the Lakers). I looked at the clock and it was the same situation. It seemed like it took forever to run out. I thought, 'Just keep your composure.'"

"You can't win a championship just by being the 'Bad Boys,'" Dumars said. "That only gets you so far. I should think we'd get all the respect due to us."

About the absence of Johnson and Scott, certainly one of the NBA's finest backcourt combinations, Dumars said:

"You don't wish the injuries they had on anyone. I don't want to sound cold, but better than them us."



Detroit's Mark Aguirre crying as he holds the champions' trophy.

Maturing Indians May Erase Memory Of 1987 Collapse

The Associated Press

Ever since the Cleveland Indians disappointed themselves and everyone else in 1987, people have pretty much ignored the Tribe.

But maybe — and it's a big maybe — the Indians are worth watching this year.

Greg Swindell pitched another winner Tuesday night and Cleve-

land beat the Chicago White Sox, 9-6, in Chicago to raise their record to 30-32. Only Baltimore, at 33-26, is better in the wobbly American League East Division.

With its young but more mature pitching staff and some big hitters, Cleveland could contend for its first title since 1954.

Then again, it could be 1987 all over again. That year, many predicted the Indians would win; instead, they went 61-101.

Swindell took a five-hit shutout into the seventh inning before Carlton Fisk hit a home run. The White Sox chased Swindell with five runs in the eighth.

"He was out of gas," said Doc Edwards, the Indians' manager. "But I told him to go out there for another inning to try to save the bullpen."

Dave Clark snapped out of a 2-for-30 slump with four hits for Cleveland. He hit a two-run single during a five-run third inning that made it 6-0.

Fisk's home run was his 326th and 306th as a catcher, tying him with Yogi Berra for second place on the all-time list for catchers. Johnny Bench has 327.

Orelles 5, Yankees 2: In Baltimore, good relief and a great catch helped Baltimore. In the sixth, Mike Duvall made a catch above the fence for the Orioles to preserve a 1-1 tie. With the Orioles leading 3-2 in the eighth, Kevin Hickey came in as reliever with no outs and got Don Mattingly to ground into a double play.

Red Sox 8, Tigers 7: In Boston, Danny Heep had three consecutive singles and drove in three runs as Boston used 16 hits and two Detroit errors to beat the Tigers. The Red Sox overcame a dismal pitching performance by starter John Dopson, who tied an American League record by committing four balls in 3 1/3 innings.

Royals 5, Athletics 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Bob Boone hit a three-run double and Kevin Appier won his first major league game. Appier went five innings and gave up two runs on seven hits.

Twins 4, Mariners 3: In Minneapolis, Al Newman singled home the winning run with the bases loaded in the 11th. Minnesota tied the score with a run in the ninth.

Blue Jays 4, Brewers 3: In Milwaukee, pinch-hitter Kelly Gruber hit a solo home run in the ninth for Toronto.

Cubs 4, Mets 2: In a National League game in New York, Chicago's Andre Dawson, playing in his first game since coming off the disabled list, hit a sacrifice fly to snap a sixth-inning tie. Cubs shortstop Shawon Dunston tied the score with a two-run home run in the fifth.

Expos 2, Cardinals 0: In St. Louis, Missouri, Mark Langston pitched a four-hitter for his 10th major-league shutout and first since coming to the National League in May from Seattle. Hubie Brooks singled in a run in the sixth and Tim Wallach followed with a sacrifice fly.

Phillies 10, Pirates 2: In Pittsburgh, Dikie Thon hit a three-run home run and Philadelphia won for the fourth time in 18 games.

Steve Lake and Tommy Hall had three hits each for the Phillies.

Dodgers 3, Astros 2: In Los Angeles, Fernando Valenzuela won his second straight start after a losing streak that lasted nearly a year. Mike Davis broke a 2-2 sixth-inning tie with his second home run of the season.

Reds 9, Padres 6: In Seattle, Eric Davis hit a pair of two-run home runs and Todd Benzinger hit a three-run home run as Cincinnati sent San Diego to its seventh straight loss.

Giants 3, Braves 2: In San Francisco, A.J. Hamman scattered eight hits over 7 1/3 innings and Atlanta committed five errors that led to two unearned runs.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

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SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Finals: Game 4

DETROIT

Min	PTS	Reb	A	PF	Pts
Isiah Thomas	22	10	0	2	1
Joe Dumars	25	5	2	3	1
Bill Laimbeer	16	11	1	4	1
Vernice Johnson	14	4	1	2	1
Mark Aguirre	12	5	1	2	1
James Edwards	11	4	1	2	1
Orlando Woolridge	10	4	1	2	1
Team	105	34	35	1	1
Lakers	97	24	31	3	1

LOS ANGELES

Min	PTS	Reb	A	PF	Pts
James Worthy	22	10	0	2	1
Byron Scott	16	4	1	2	1
Michael Cooper	14	4	1	2	1
Orlando Woolridge	12	5	1	2	1
Sam Perkins	11	4	1	2	1
Team	97	24	31	3	1

DETROIT

Min	PTS	Reb	A	PF	Pts
Isiah Thomas	22	10	0	2	1
Joe Dumars	25	5	2	3	1
Bill Laimbeer	16	11	1	4	1
Vernice Johnson	14	4	1	2	1
Mark Aguirre	12	5	1	2	1
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Orlando Woolridge	12	5	1	2	1
Sam Perkins	11	4	1	2	1
Team	97	24	31	3	1

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Vernice Johnson	14	4	1	2	1
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Isiah Thomas	22	10	0	2	1
Joe Dumars	25	5	2	3	1
Bill Laimbeer	16	11	1	4	1
Vernice Johnson	14	4	1	2	1
Mark Aguirre	12	5	1	2	1
James Edwards	11	4	1	2	1
Orlando Woolridge	10	4	1	2	1
Team	105	34	35	1	1
Lakers	97	24	31	3	1

LOS ANGELES

Min	PTS	Reb	A	PF	Pts
James Worthy	22	10	0	2	1
Byron Scott	16	4	1	2	1
Michael Cooper	14	4	1	2	1
Orlando Woolridge	12	5	1	2	1
Sam Perkins	11	4	1	2	1
Team	97	24	31	3	1

DETROIT

Min	PTS	Reb	A	PF	Pts
Isiah Thomas	22	10	0	2	1
Joe Dumars	25	5	2	3	1
Bill Laimbeer	16	11	1	4	1
Vernice Johnson	14	4	1	2	1
Mark Aguirre	12	5	1	2	1
James Edwards	11	4	1	2	1
Orlando Woolridge	10	4	1	2	1
Team	105	34	35	1	1
Lakers	97	24	31	3	1

LOS ANGELES

Windell	105	110	970	-0	18	2
Chicago	600	600	130	-6	12	0
Swindell, Atherton (8), Jones (7) and Allan-						
son; Peterson, McCarthy (23) and Flak, W-						
indell-1-1.-Peterson, 0-1-5v-Jones (14),						
Re-Chicago, Flak (3), Boston (1).						
Greene	500	600	521	-4	9	0
Shakespeare	970	600	520	-3	0	0
Whitt, Hawks (7), Ward (8) and Whitt, Brady						
W; Bosco, Plesac (8) and Surtorf, W-Ward,						
W-1, Plesac-2-3, H-Rs-Toronto, Bell (9).						
Truber (4),						
Nettle	970	520	600	50	-3	0

